

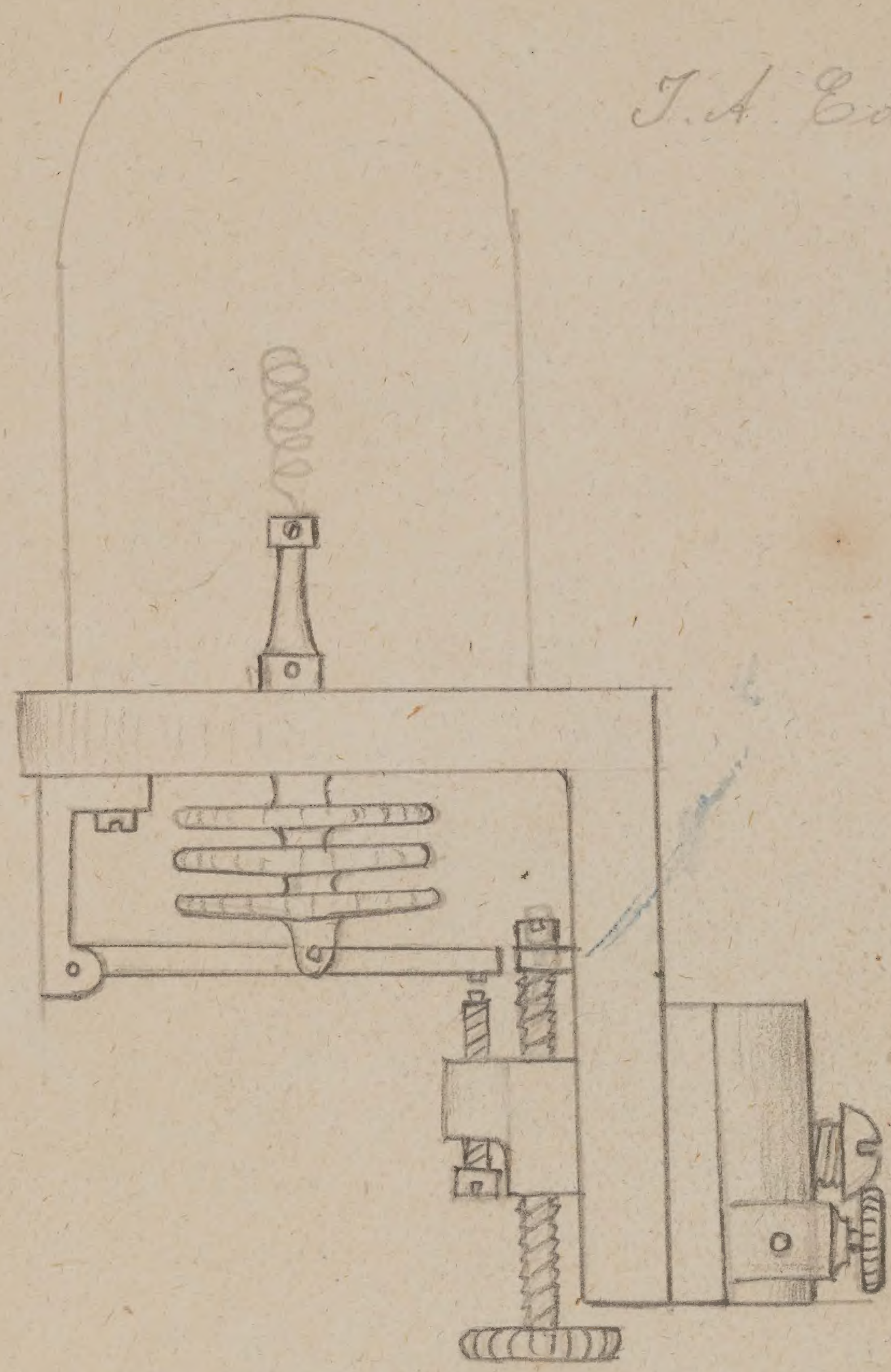
Notizen - Buch.
1878.

Y. S. Dec. in Dec & Th.
Thos. W. W. W. W.

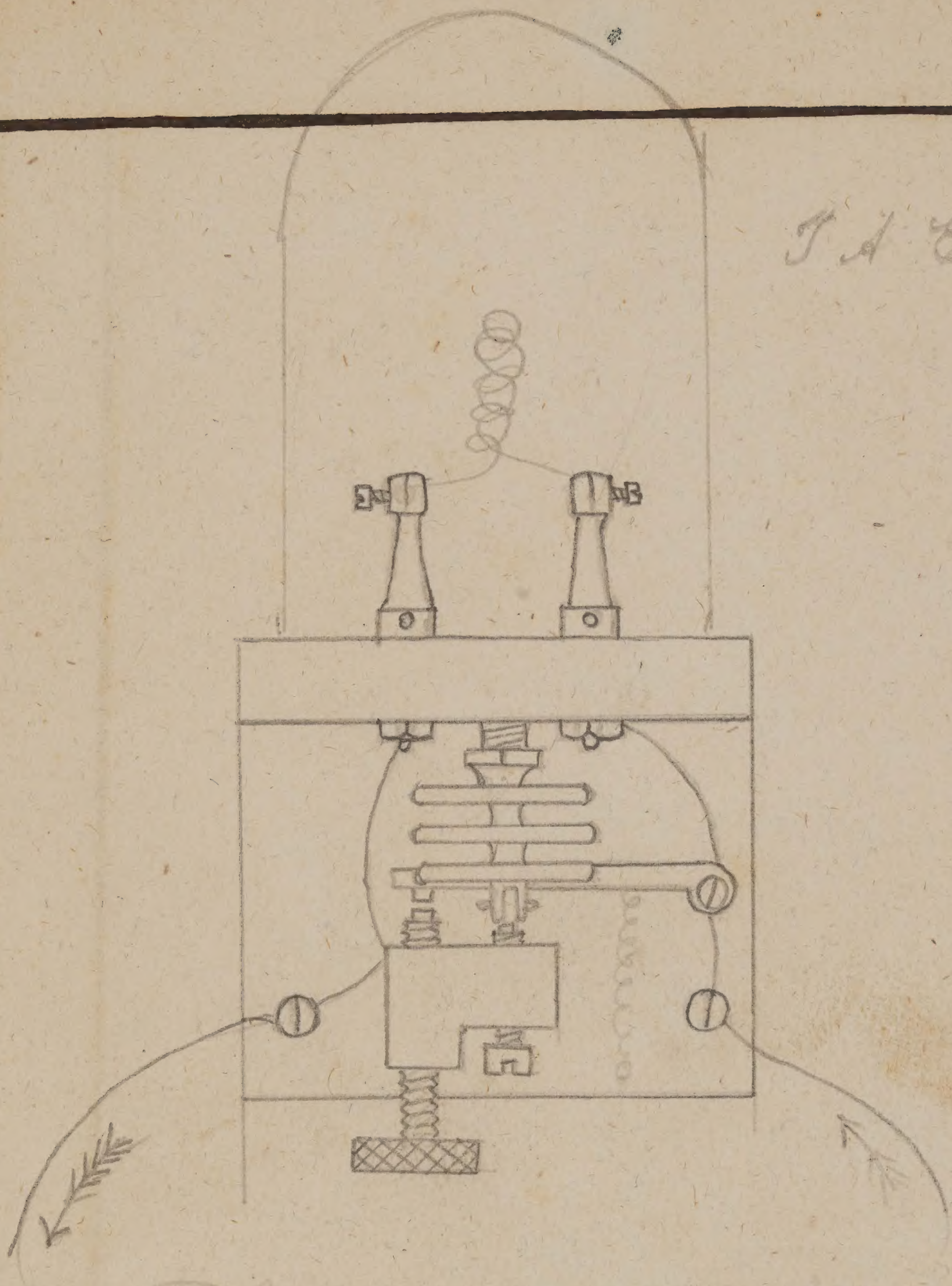
Dec. 12. 1878

Boston
Boston

J. A. Edison

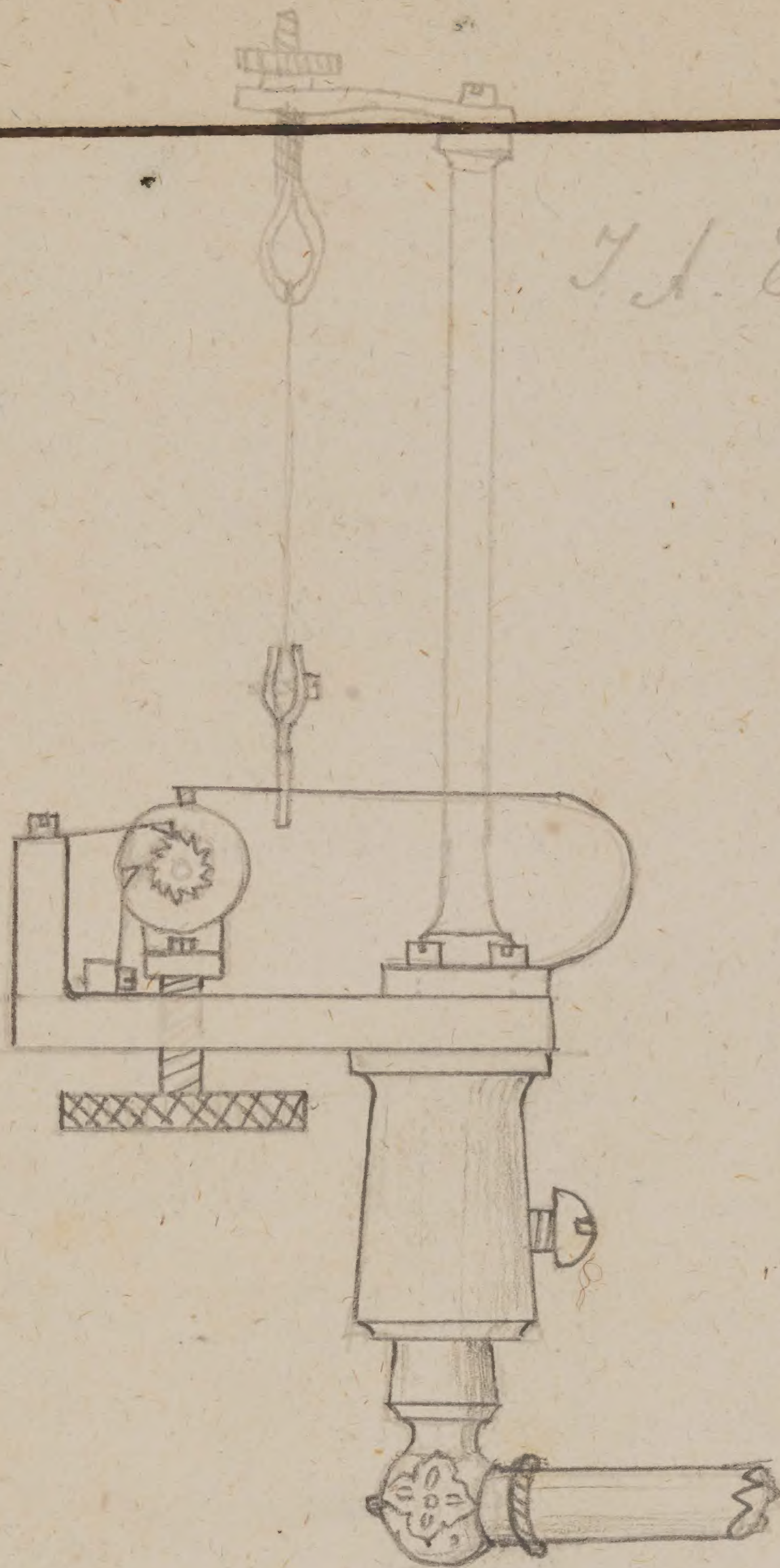


T. A. Edison



Dec 12. 1878

T. A. Edison

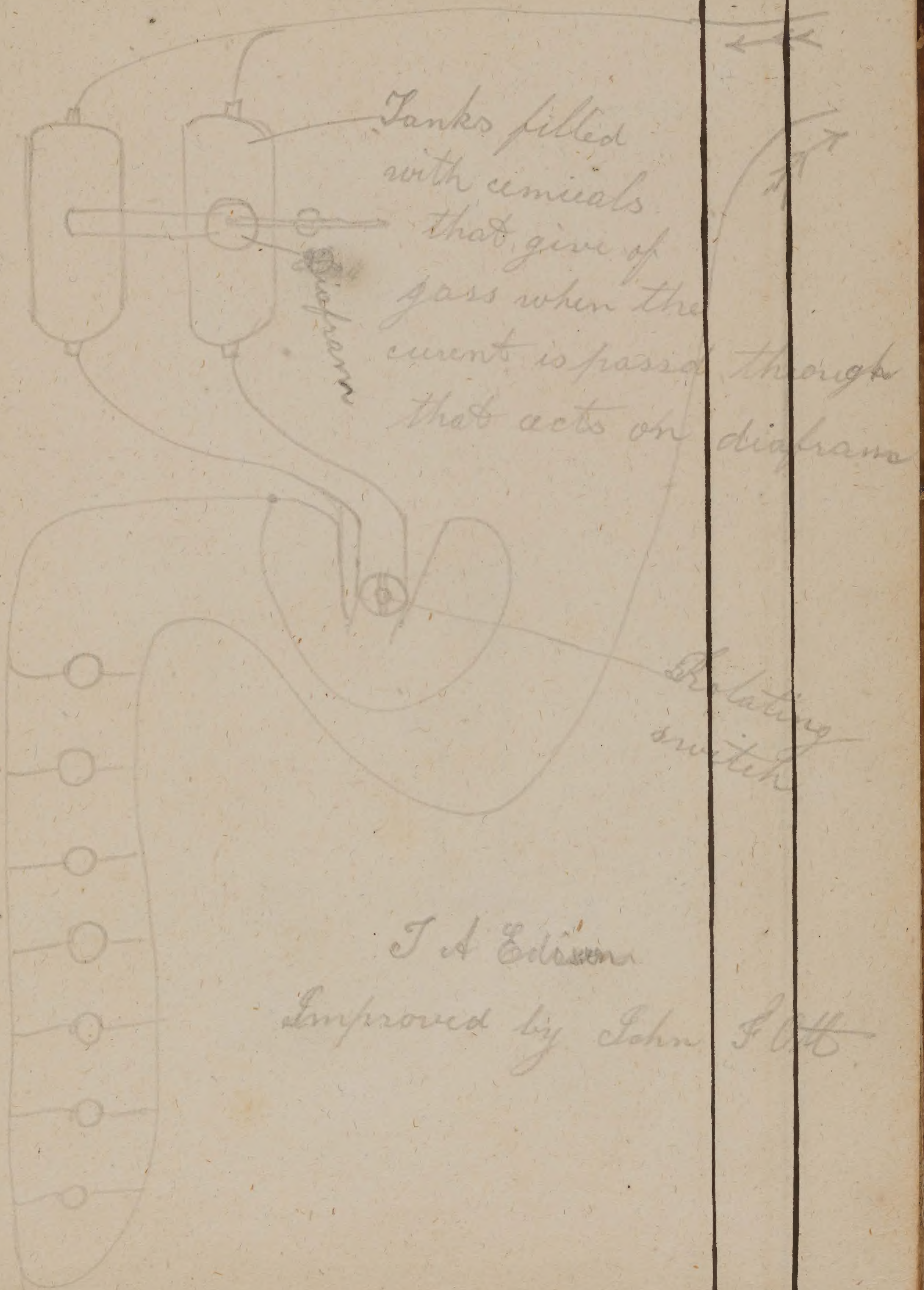


The tanks may be filled with a coil of wire with a certain resistance that will heaten witch will cause the air to heaten within and expand also acting on the diaphragm. The switch can be made to work by Clock movement, witch is released by a local battery witch is worked or opened by a contact point witch rests on the diaphragm. a double diaphragm works best one on each tank.

Heater show

1878

4

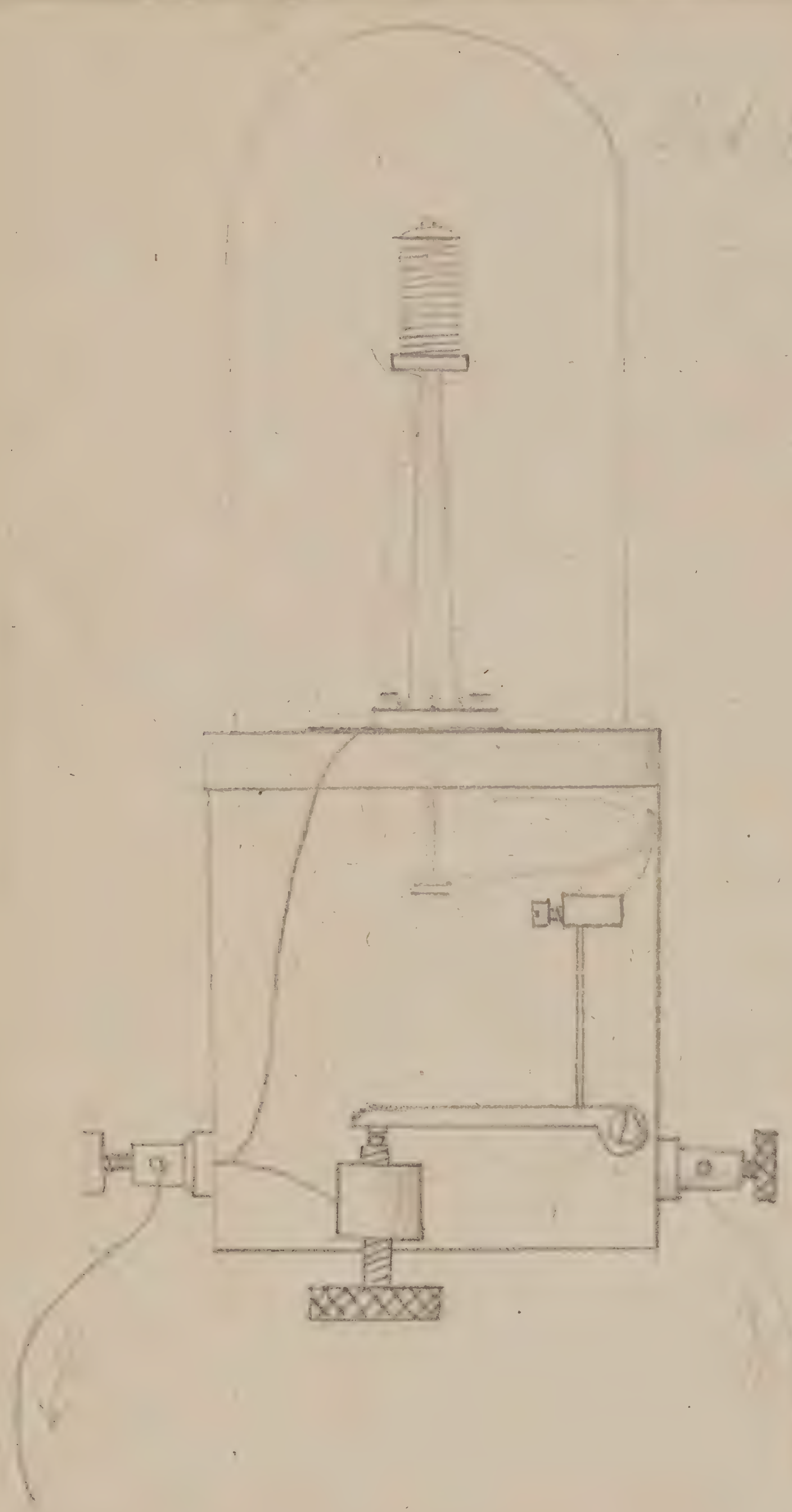


J A Edison

Improved by John F. H.

Handy Pump 1895

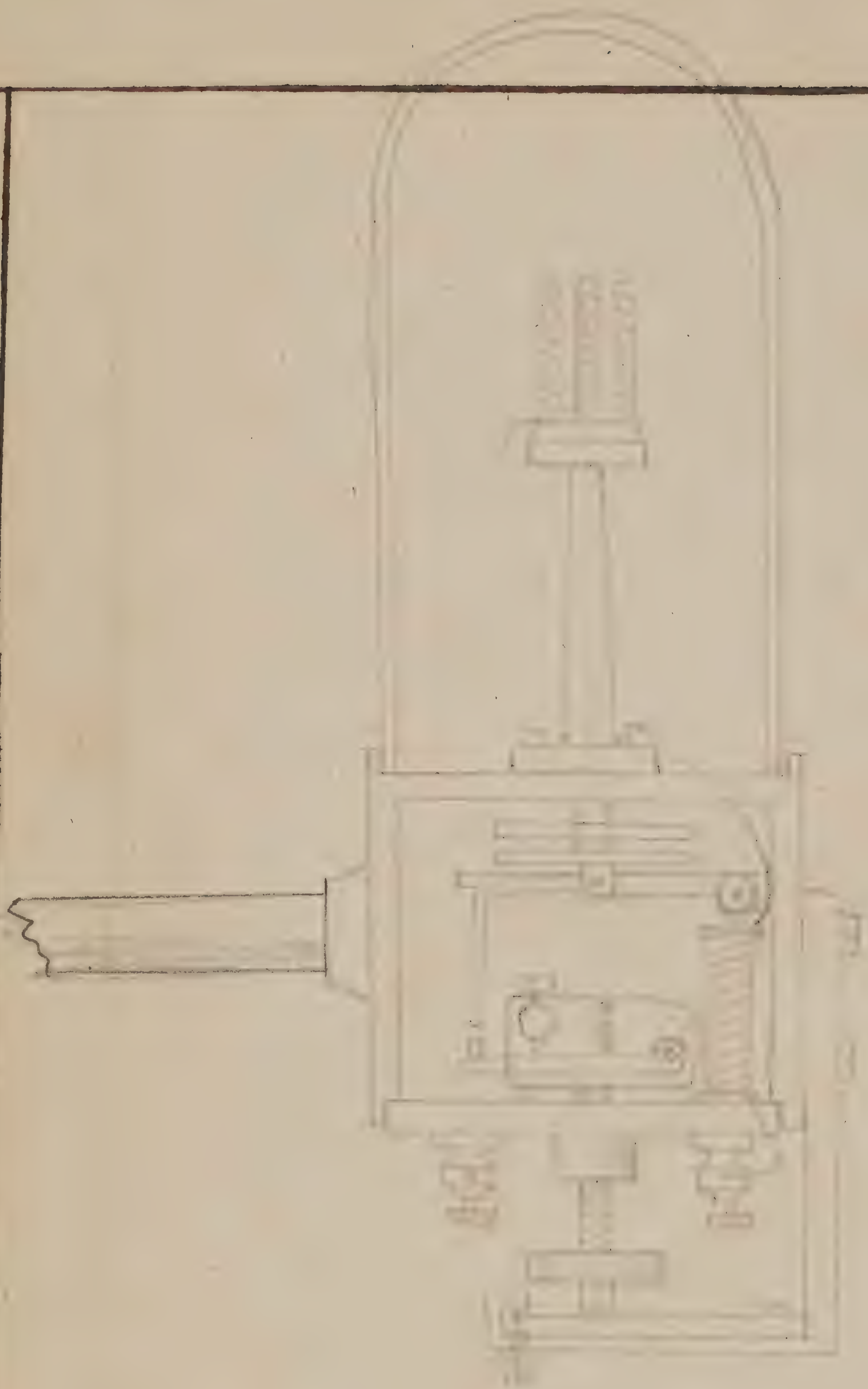
Ed. E. E. E.





St. Lawrence Church - Light

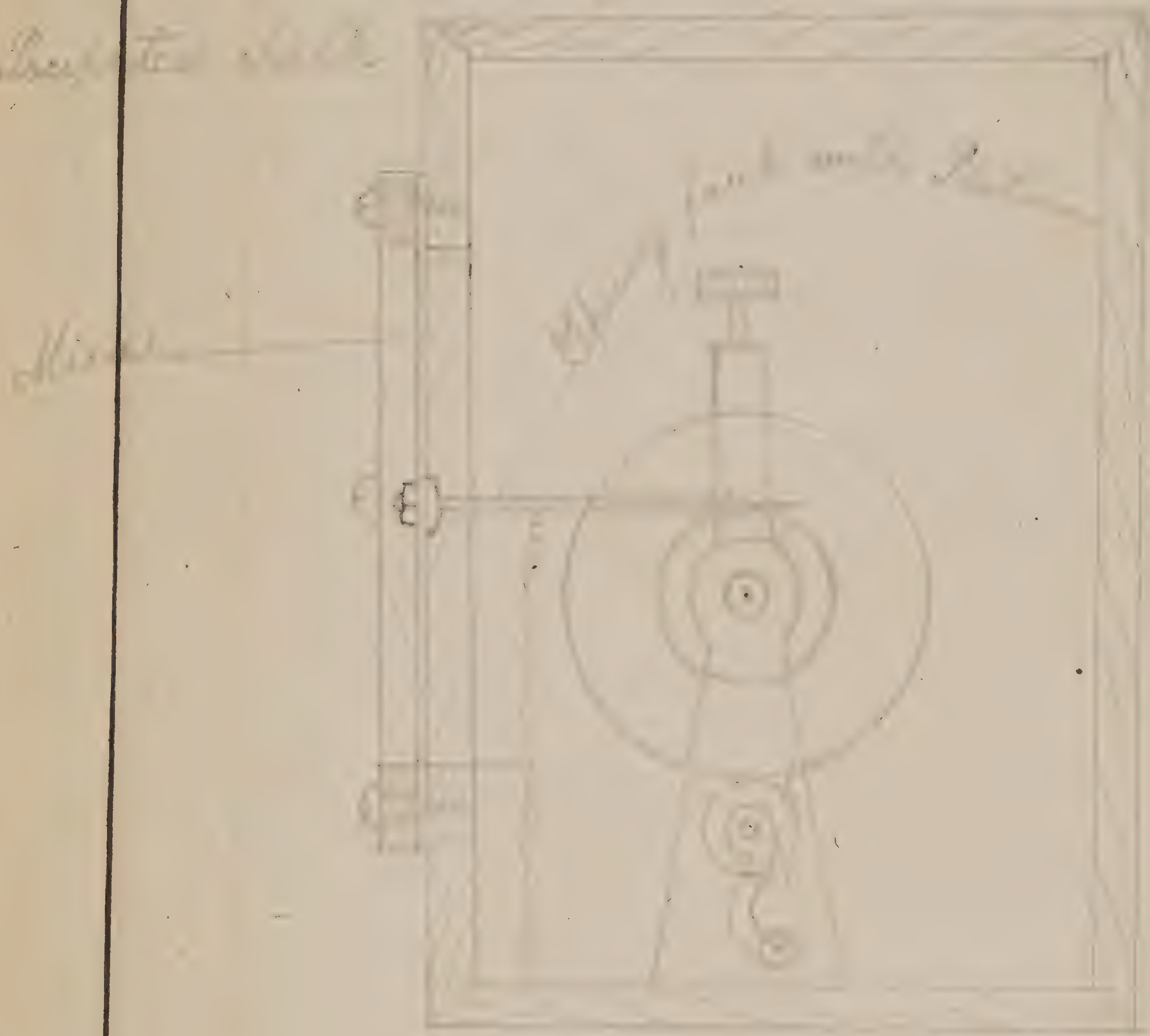




Edison's Electromagnetic Telegraph

The electromagnet is mounted in the center
of a magnet 30 inches in diameter

Insulated with



Patented July 1, 1877

Figure 11



Weight

Origin Hydrogen Light

12



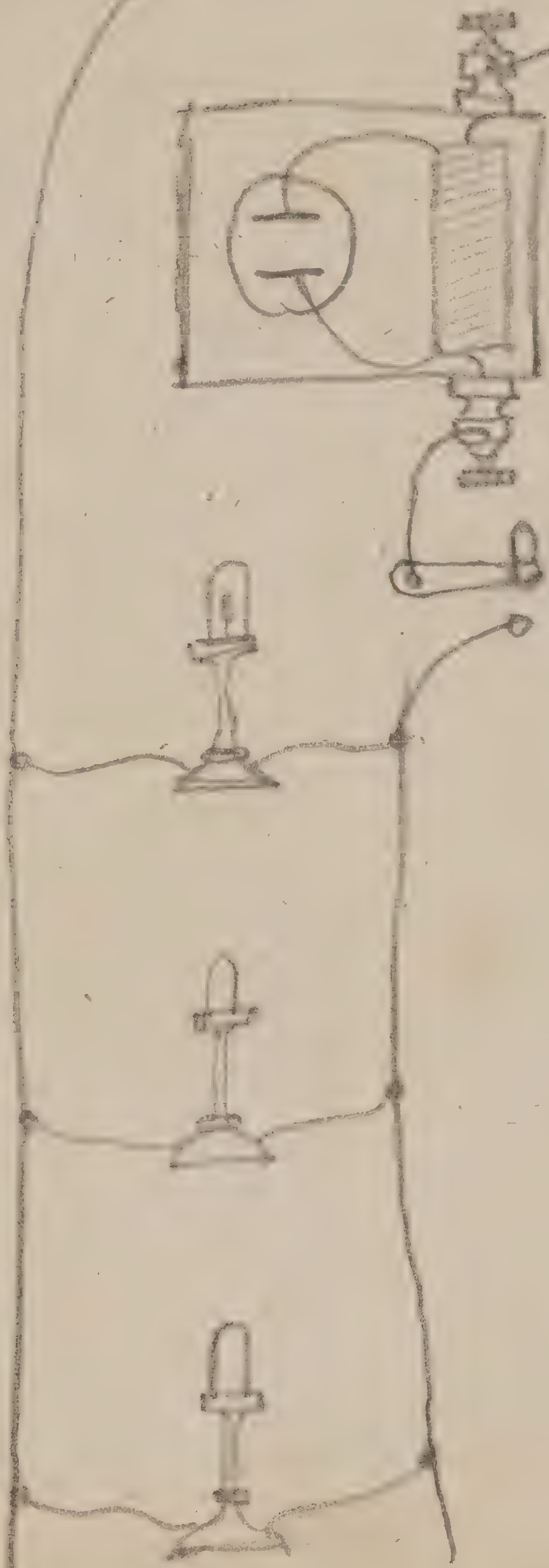
Using Silicon
instead of Lame
with last according
to Prof. Draper's
statement, six
months and shows
no effects of condensation

January 30, 1879

J. A. Edison

The amount of current is
calculated by the deposit on the
plate in the copper solution
or in other words the current is
calculated by the deposit on the
electrodes, copper plates

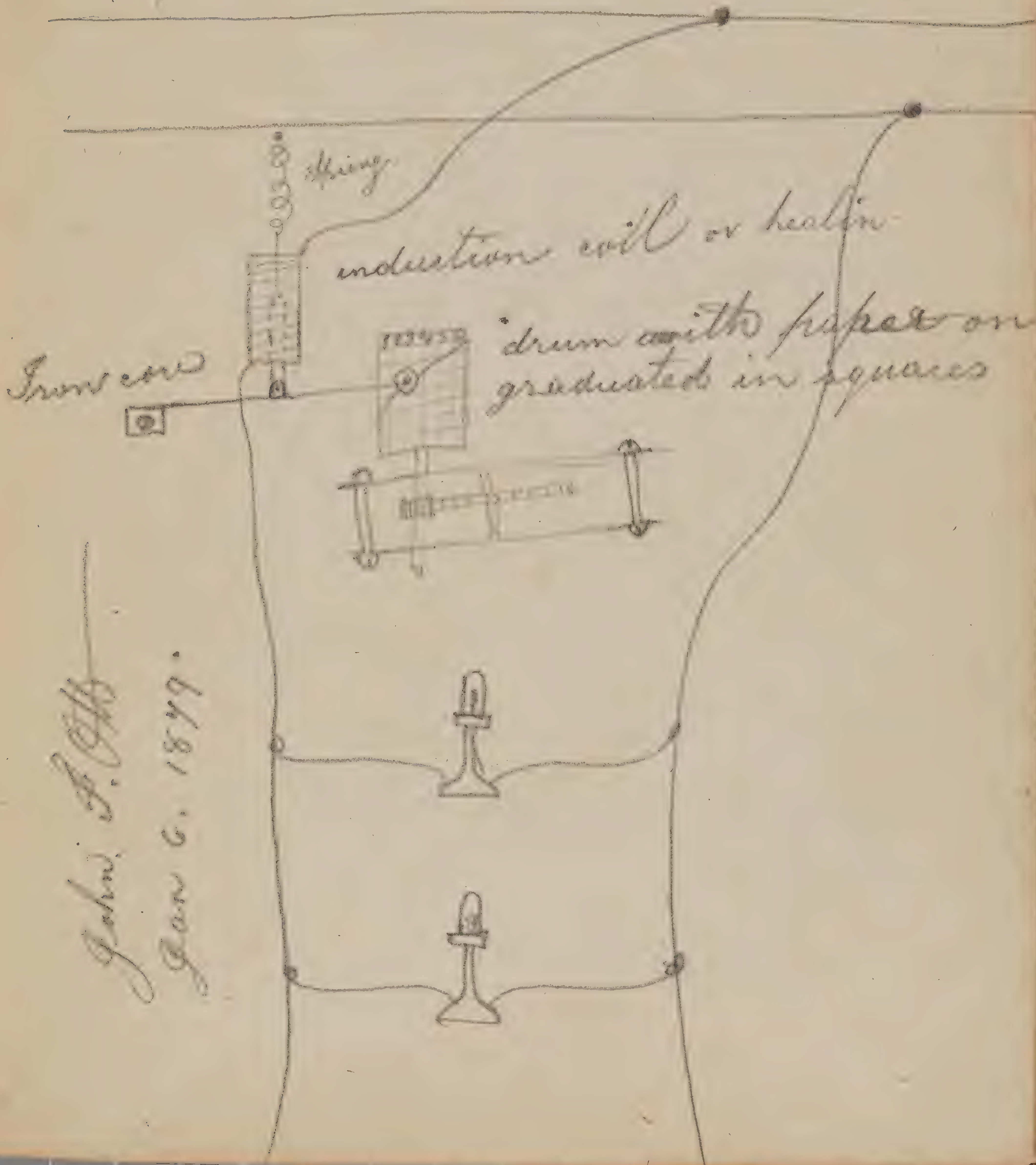
Electric Heater



J. A. Edison

Electric Heater

14



Stethophone for listening
to the pulsations of the heart
lungs, and other female diseases
especially in child births often
saving the life of the mother
instead cutting for a tumor
when there is confinement.

In high fevers this would
record very correct and enable
the Physician to determine very
accurate the state of the disease

Receiver 15

Battery



Stethophone or Microphone

John F. Ott

January 2, 1879.

John L. Webb

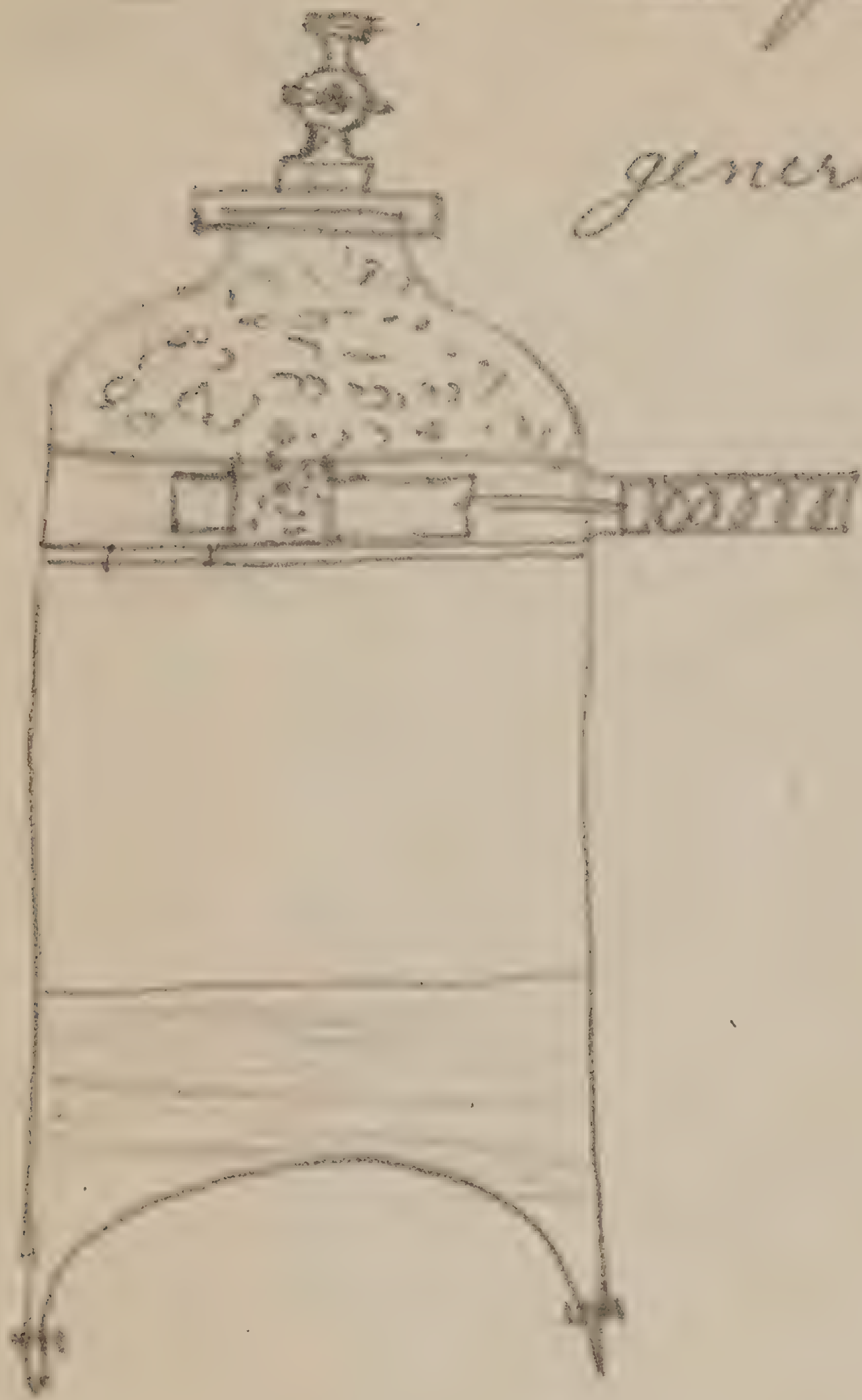
January 3 1879



Siphonophone

The benefit in this generator
is that not more gas is generated
than what is used preventing the
retort from bursting

Selfacting Hydrogen¹⁷
generator

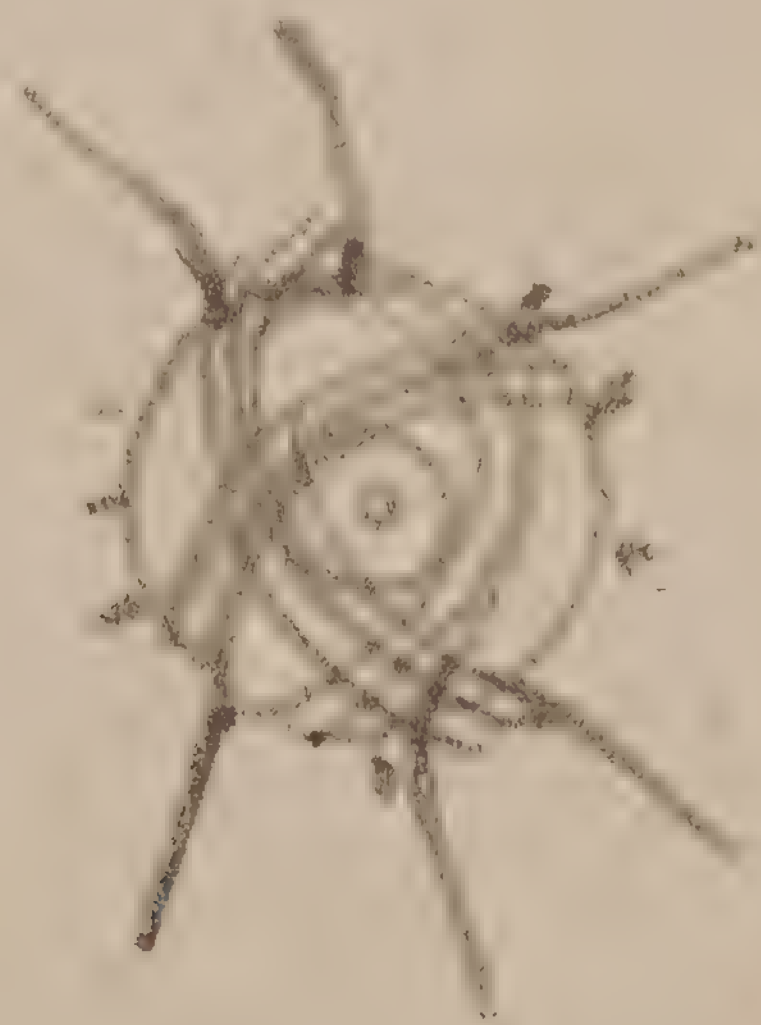


John F. M.

Feb 2, 1879

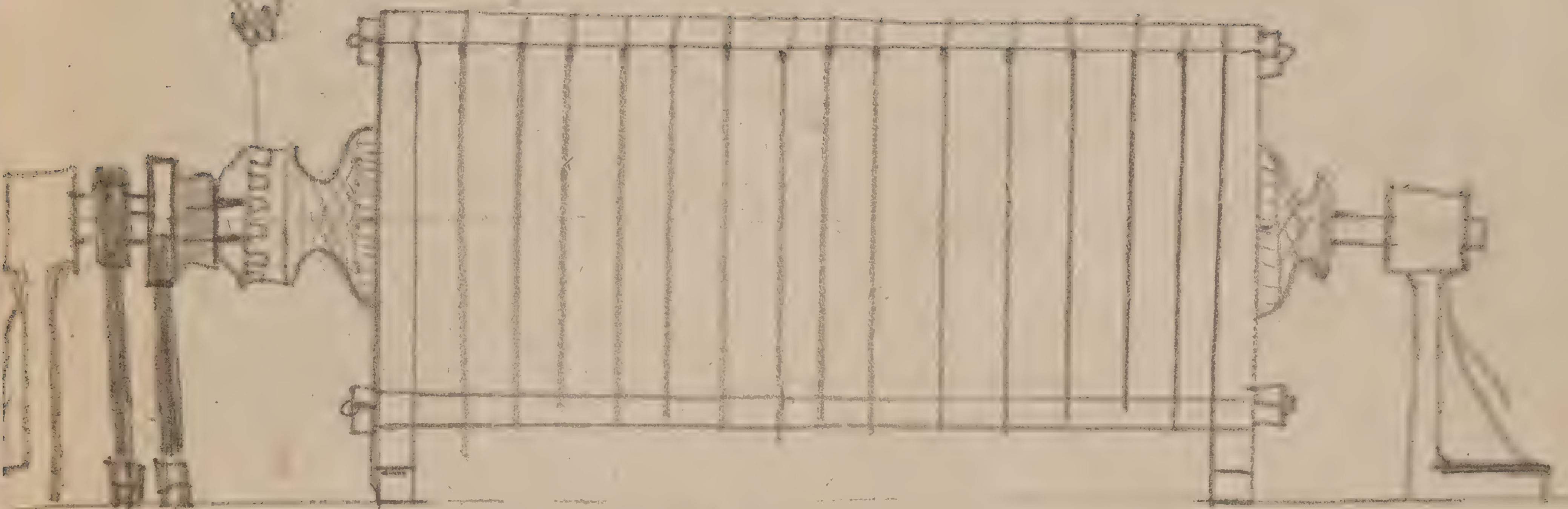
Edison's Electric generator

The commutators are made with 12
spring but the circle divided into
16 parts leaving 4 out as shown on
diagram. The object has 16 in which
each section is connected to the end of
the wire which covers the shell
that goes are the armature and
inside the rings it is wound
thus



flat cast iron rings $\frac{1}{64}$ apart 18

Commutators



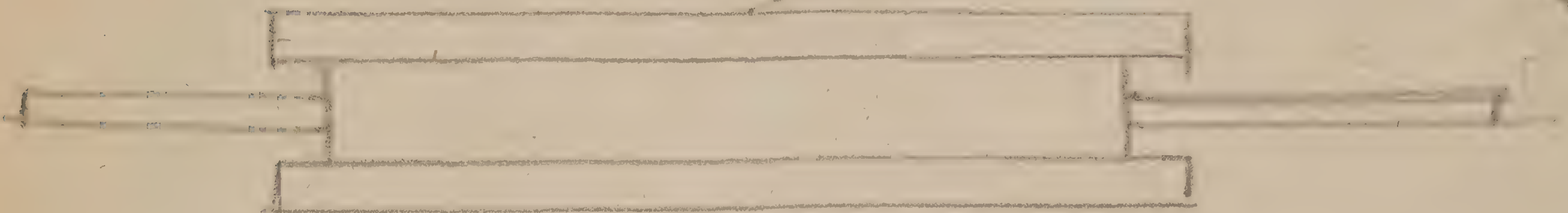
Commutator having 12 segments and 16 contacts

Commutator springs



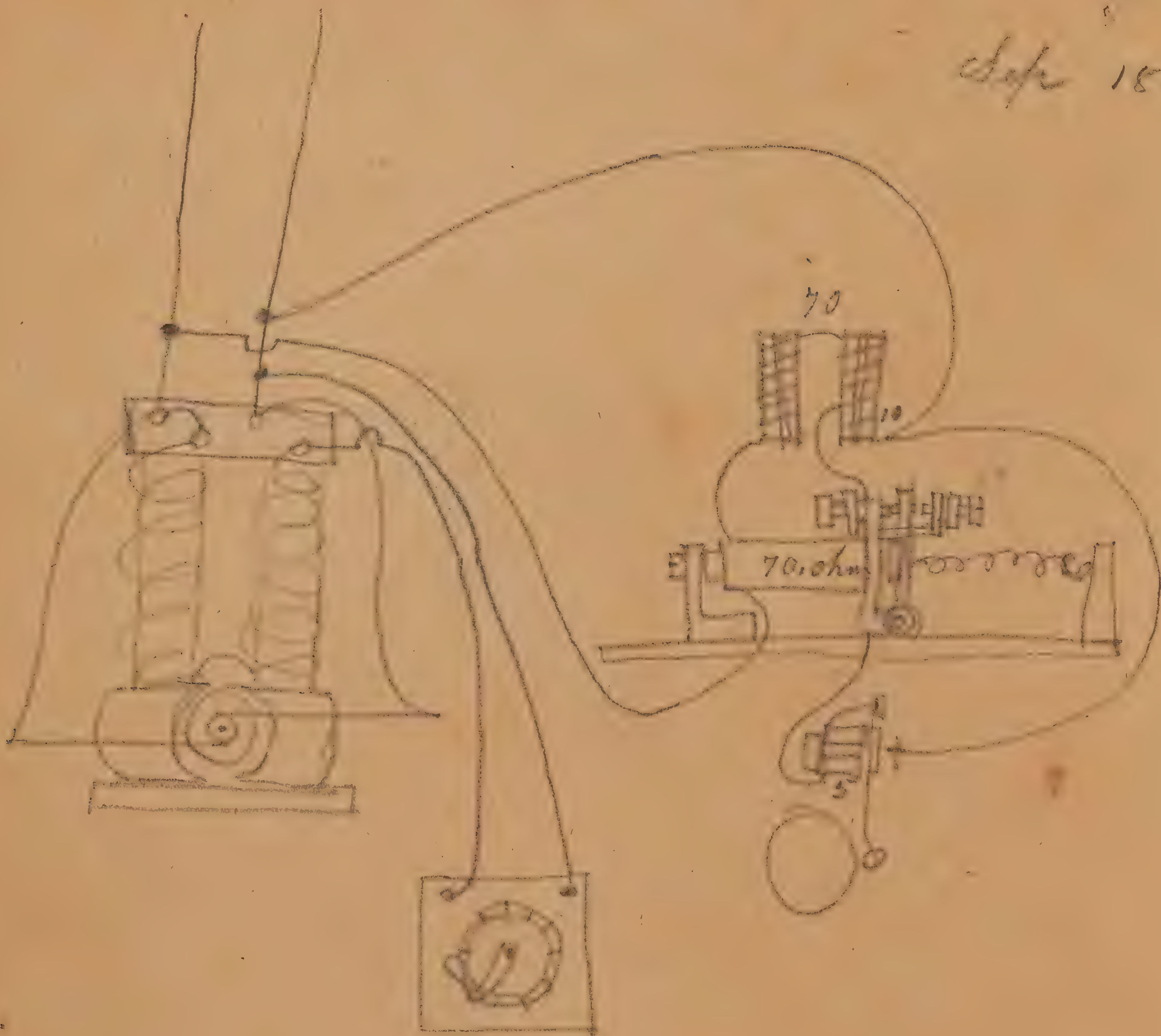
Commutator

insulation



Commutator

Sept 1881



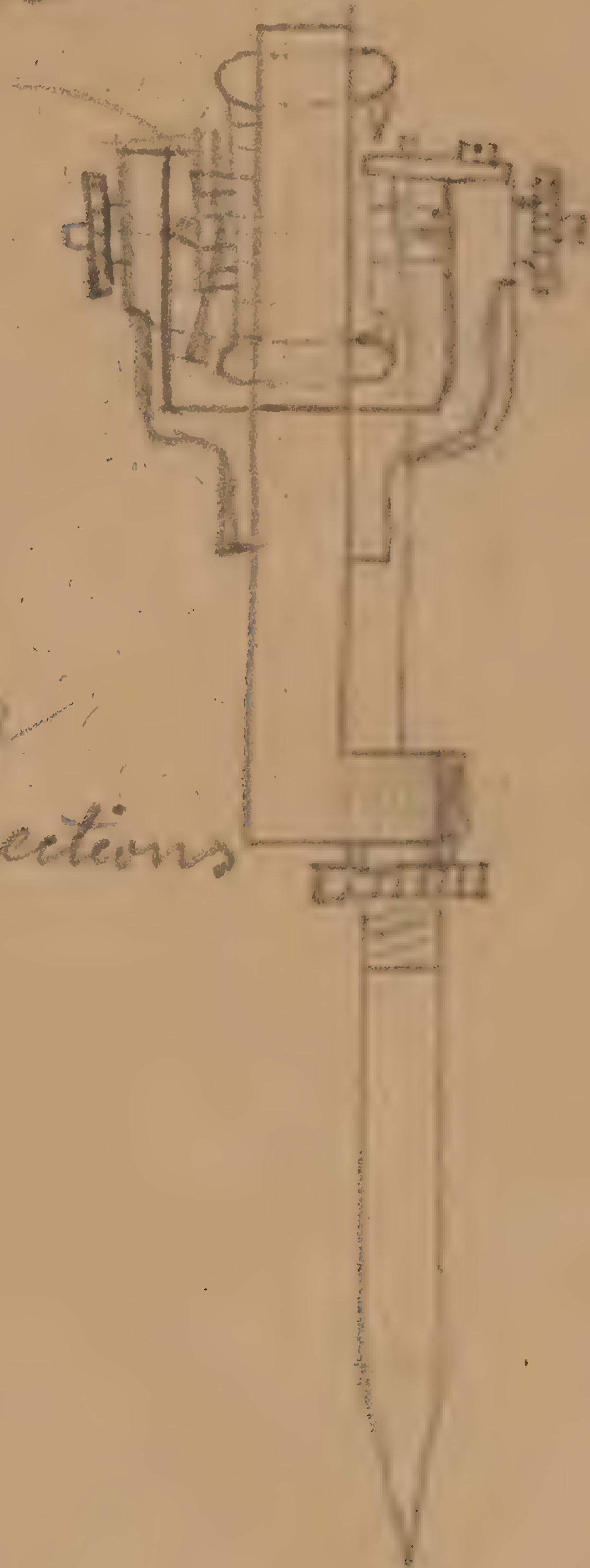
Pressure Indicator

Electric Pen on the gram
principle by T. A. Edison

Commutator has

3 breaks

The ring being
wound in 12 sections



The currents are taken of the
Main Line through an induction
coil to the various lamps, passing
an induced current while in use,
and being connected with tank No 1.
and 2 as shown in plan. Current
running through tank & with having
two metallic plates inserted and filled
with conical solution that forms a
gas, presses the diaphragm up and tilts
down to shake & sends current through
No 2, No 2 acting the same back.
The lamp being so arranged that when
being tilted up its distance the spring
will drop in the 1/4 and throw it
ahead of diaphragm opening hole in the
center allowing the gases to escape
also being connected with a register

Dear Love



x

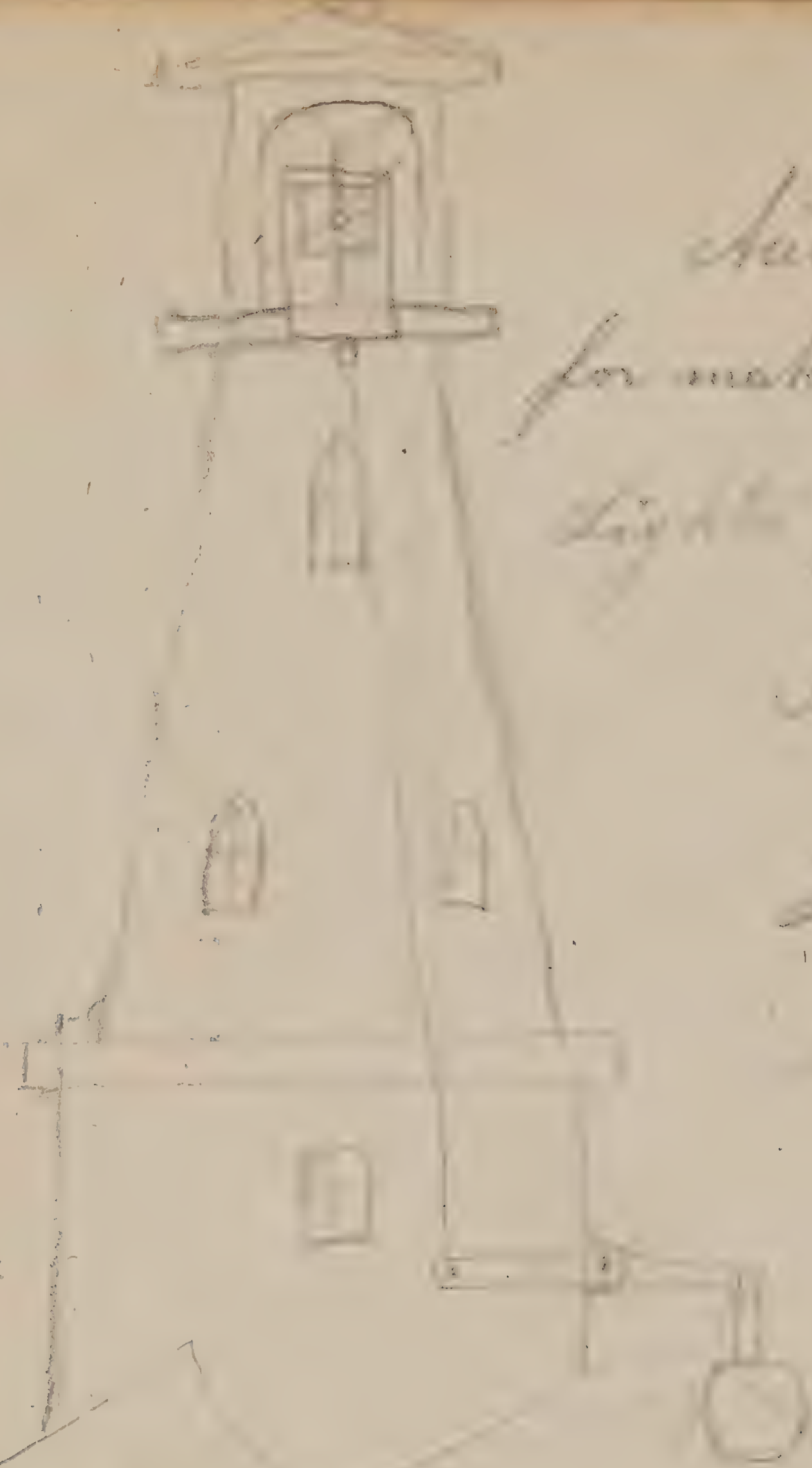
Diagram of a Regulator

Automatic system
for making flickering
lights for light houses

Invented by

John F. Ott

July 21. 1880.



Feb 1882

400 Volt pressure

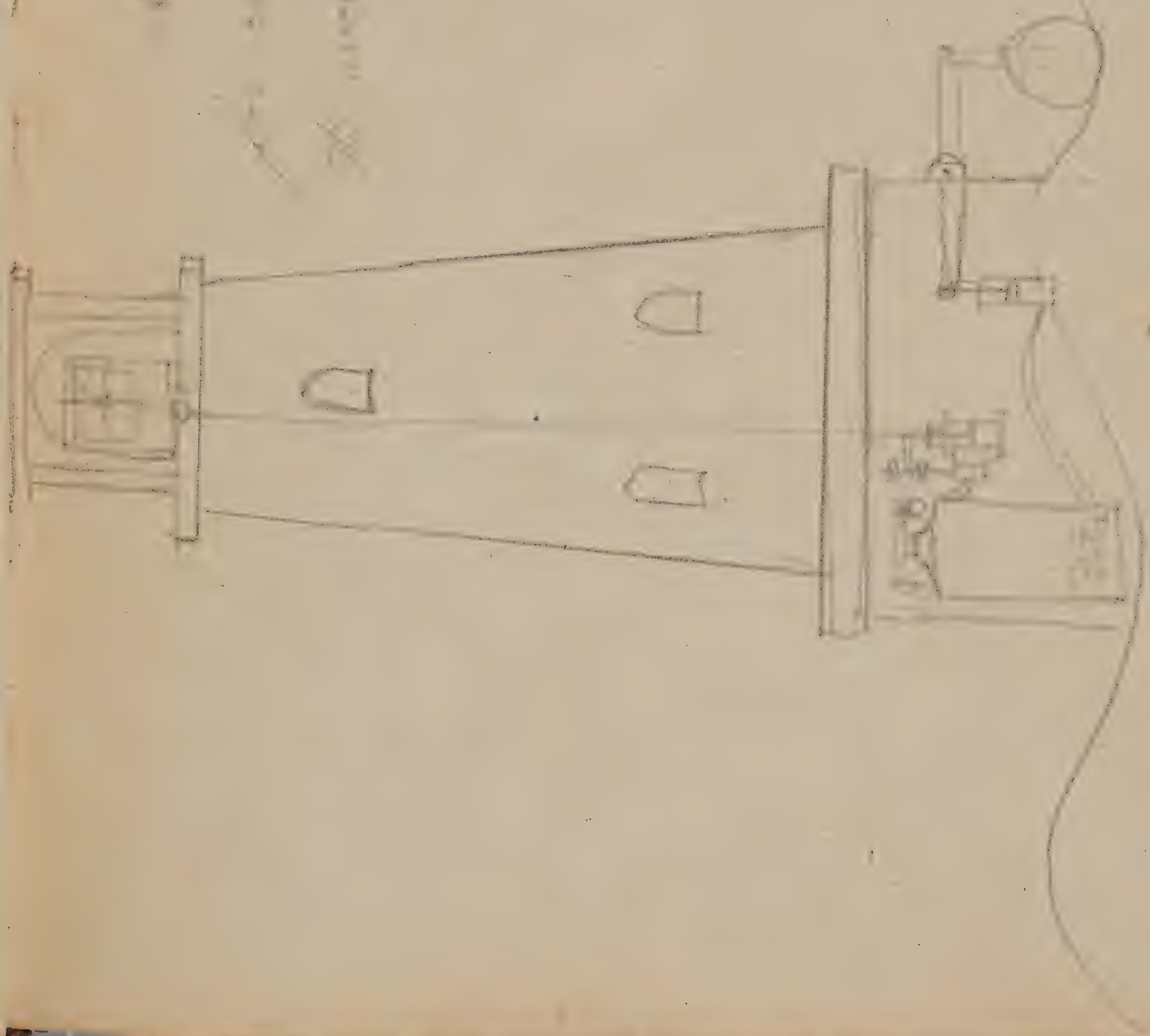


Automatic System

for compressing air ~~or~~
the water side for signal

John D. Light

July. 27. 1888.

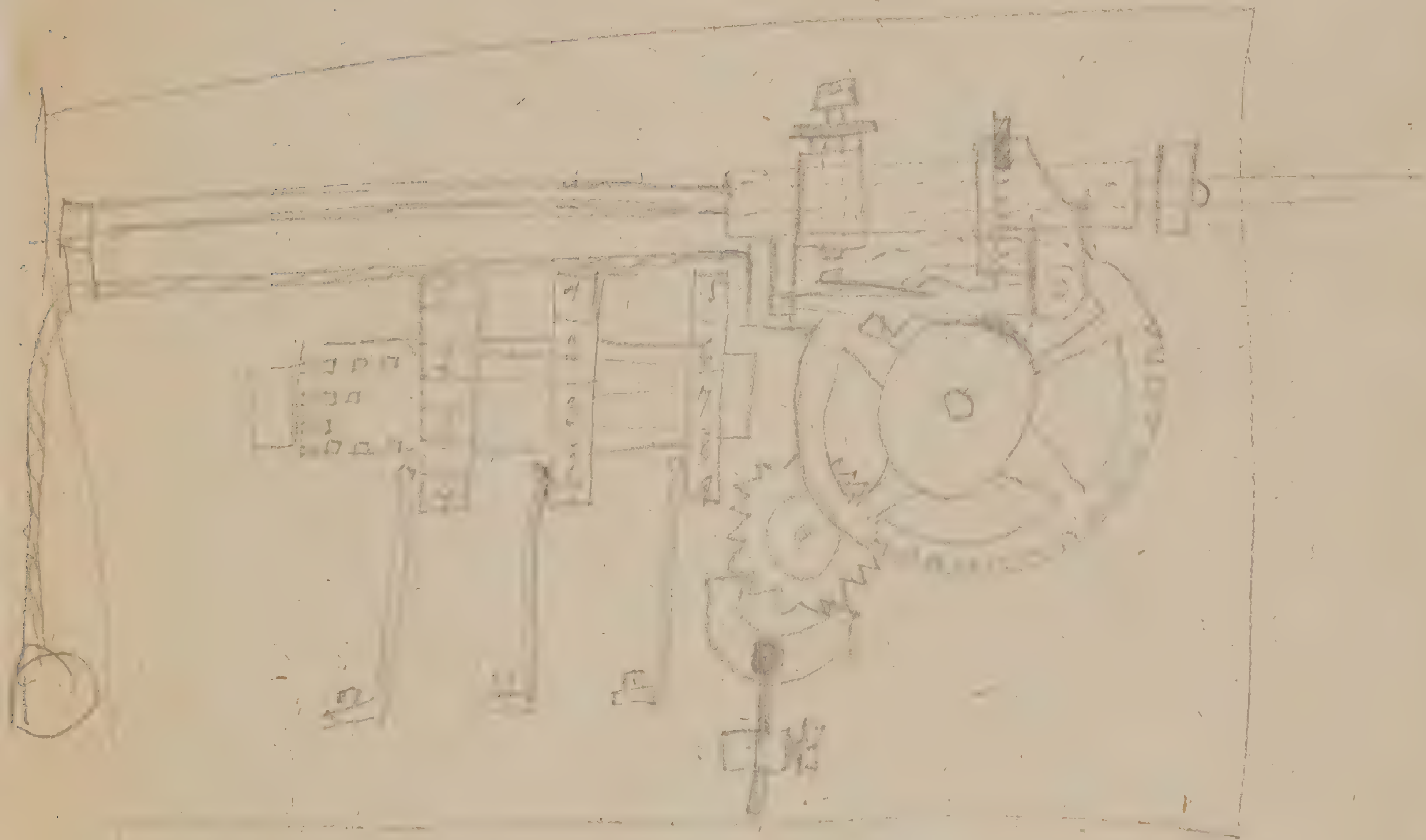


70. ohms hot

70. ohms hot



Signal ^{box} for Domestic use



Sketch of a signal system for domestic use
 and a diagram of the same.

Sept 5 1880

John H. Pitt.



Stationary Engine

200 H.P.

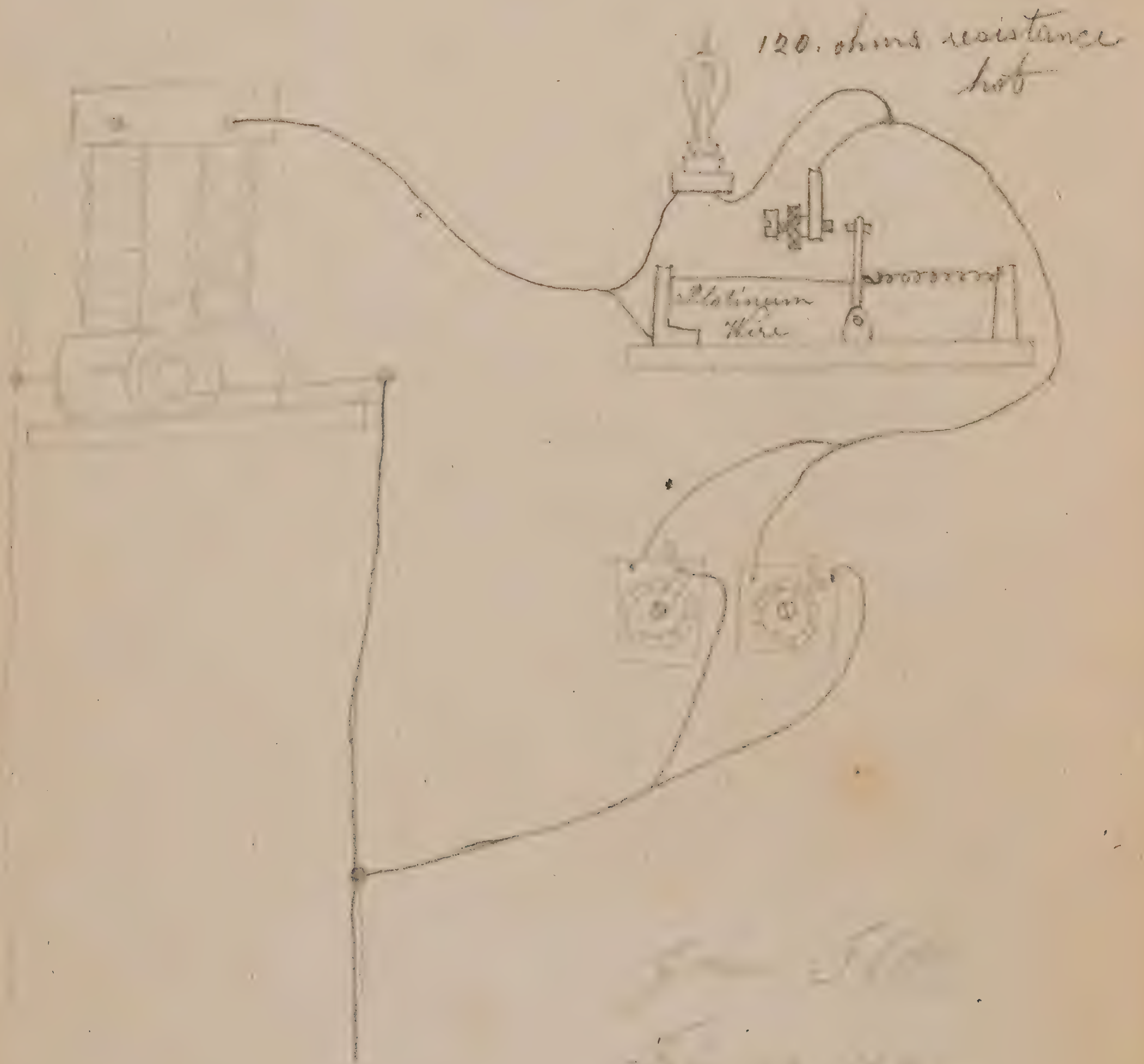
Feb 17, 1882



Little flying bird

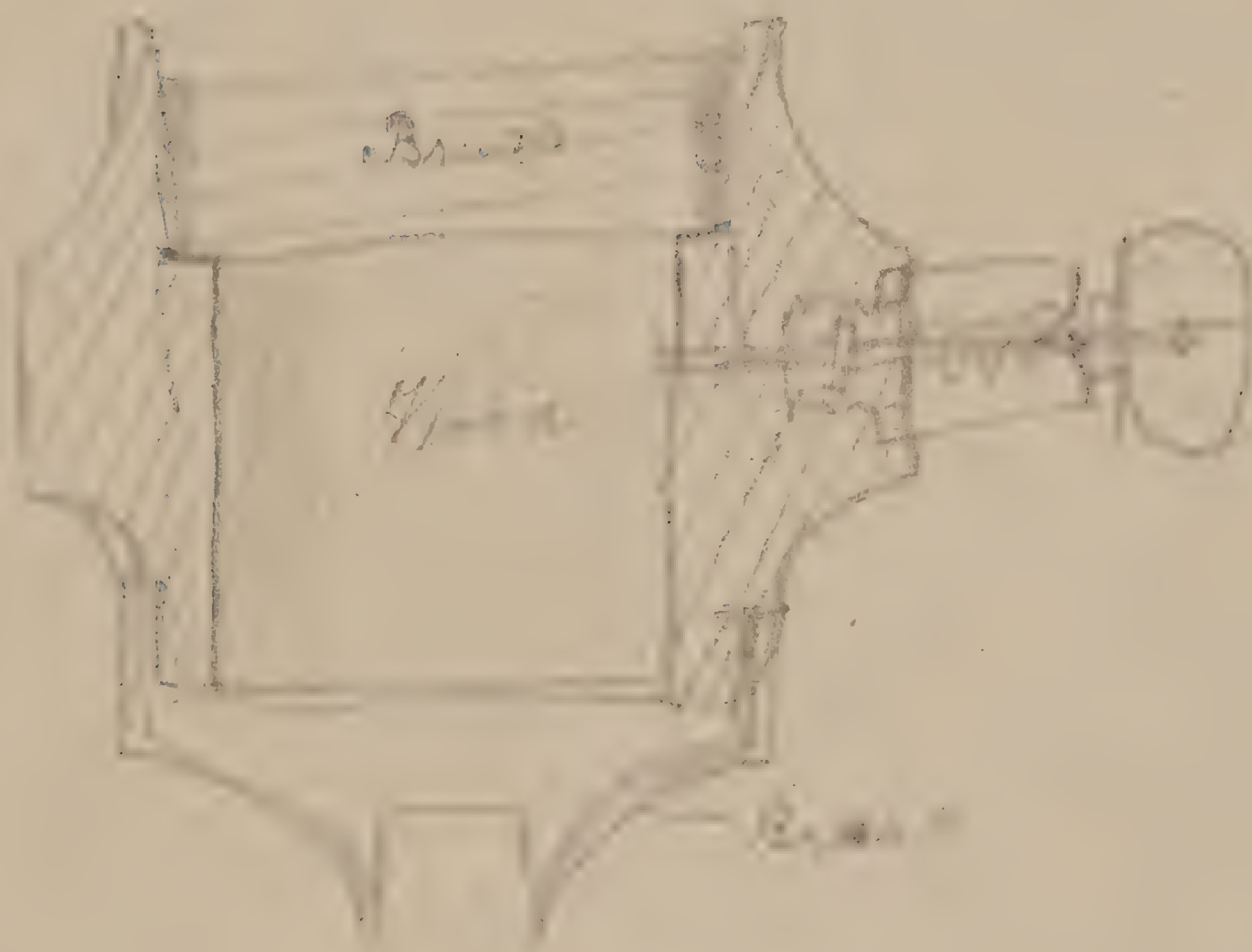
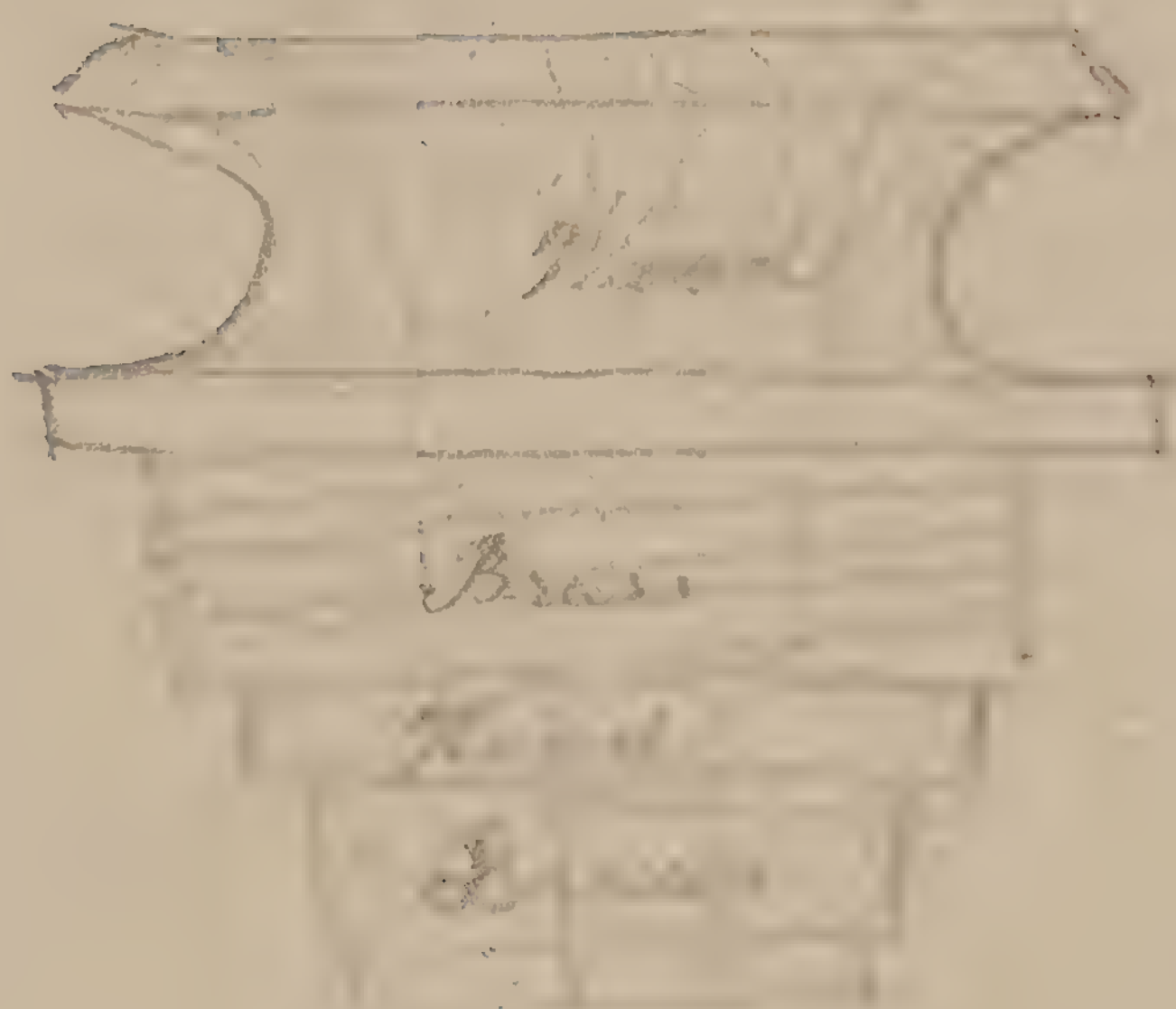
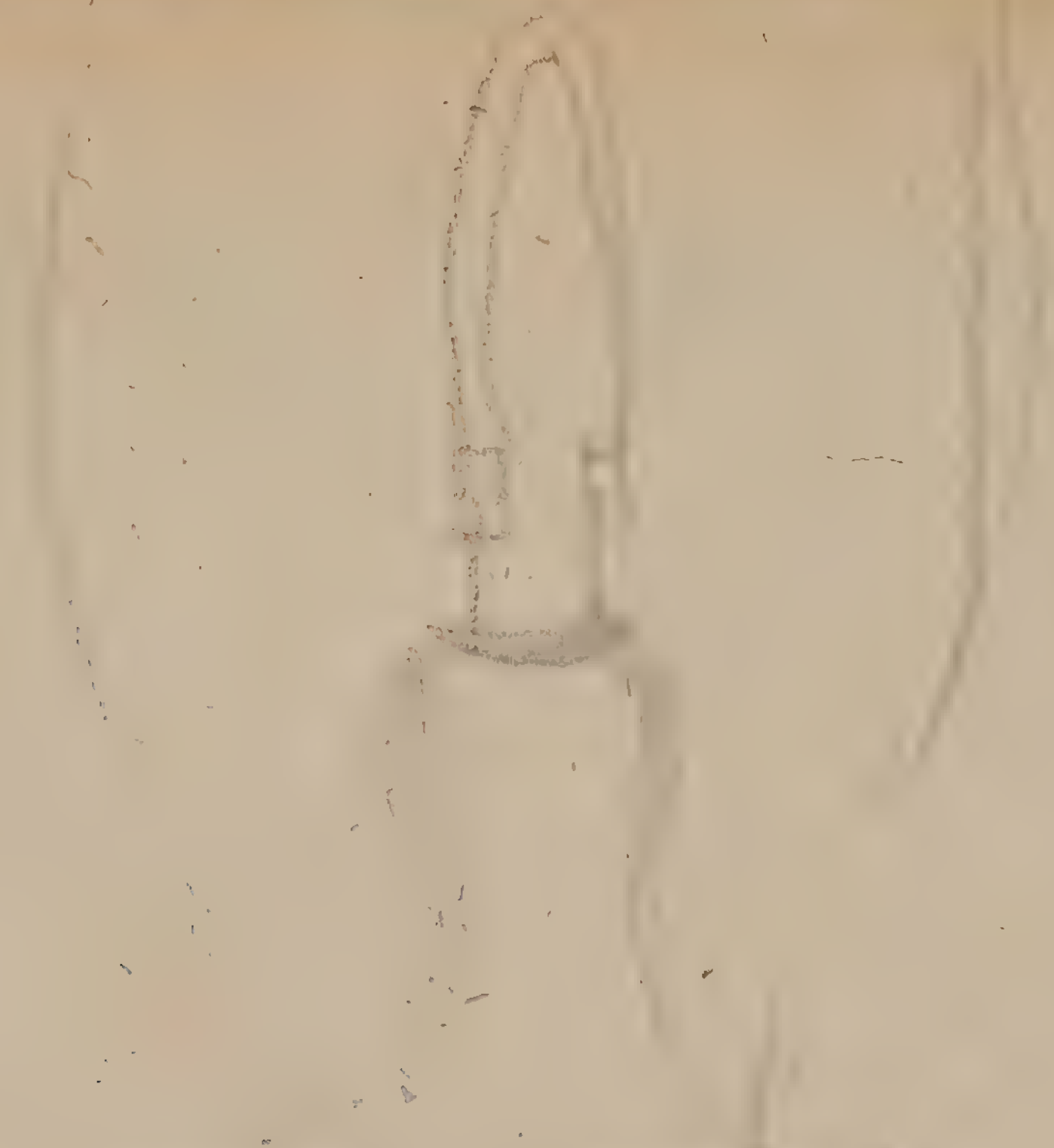
Sept 15 1880

John W. 11/18



for 500
to 1000

Sept 1884

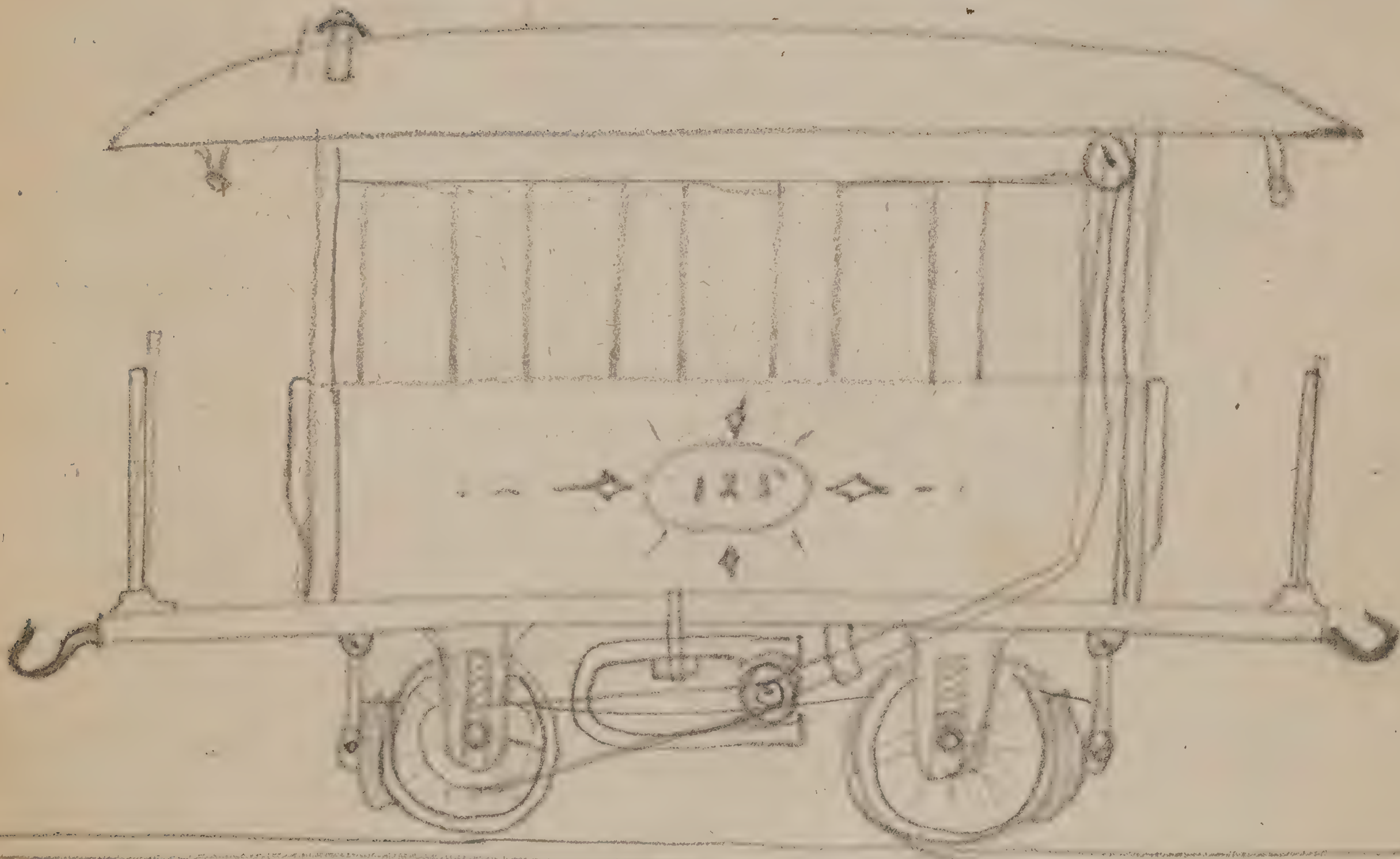


John E. H.

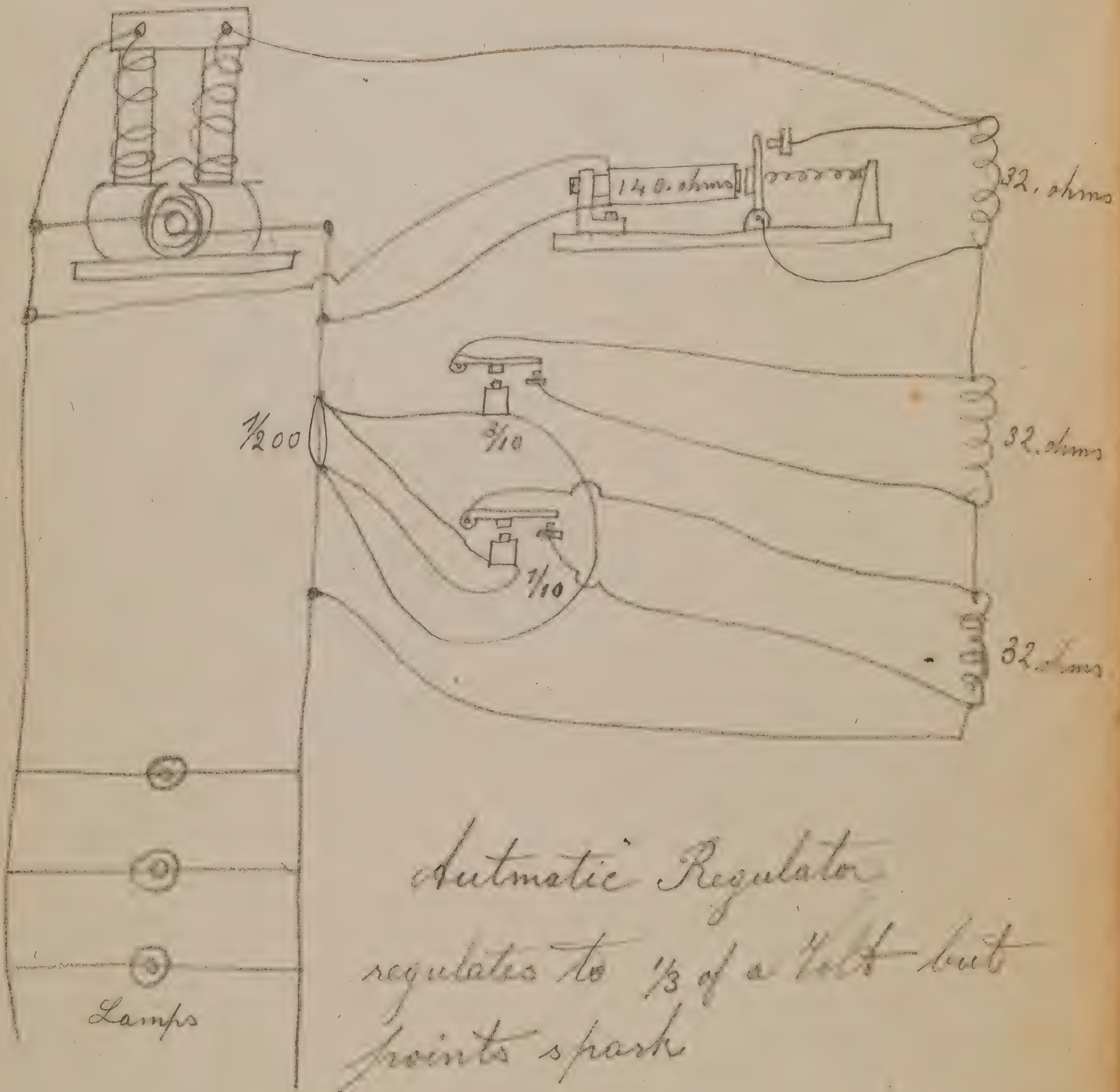
Electric register for registering fares
as collected by the conductor, the
current being collected or generated
by a magneto. The magneto can be run
by a train of gears being stored up by a spring.
The spring being stored up by the action of
the Lever.

Invented Feb. 2. 1881.

26



Feb 1882



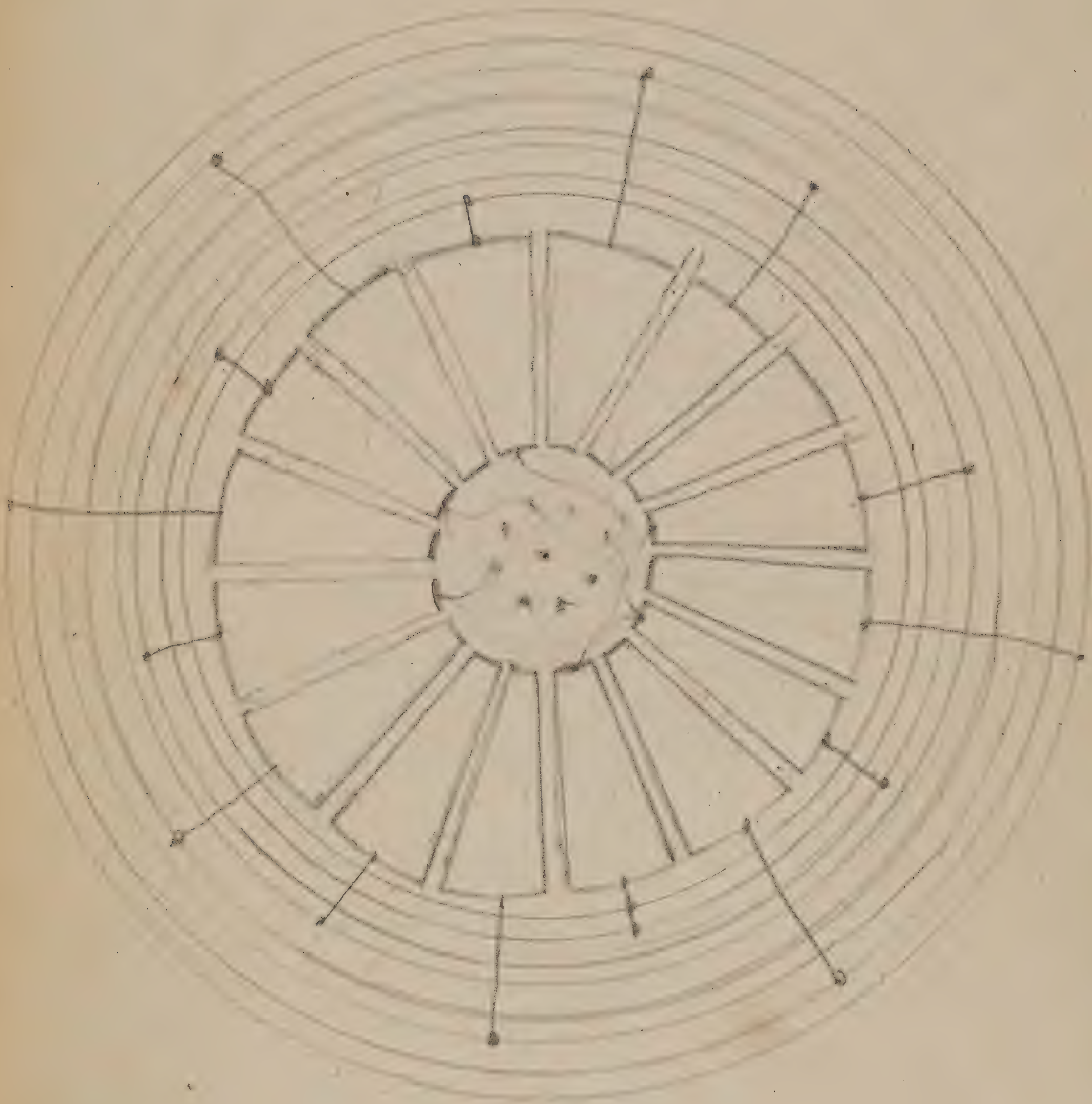
Automatic Regulator
regulates to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a volt but
points spark

J. A. Edison

May

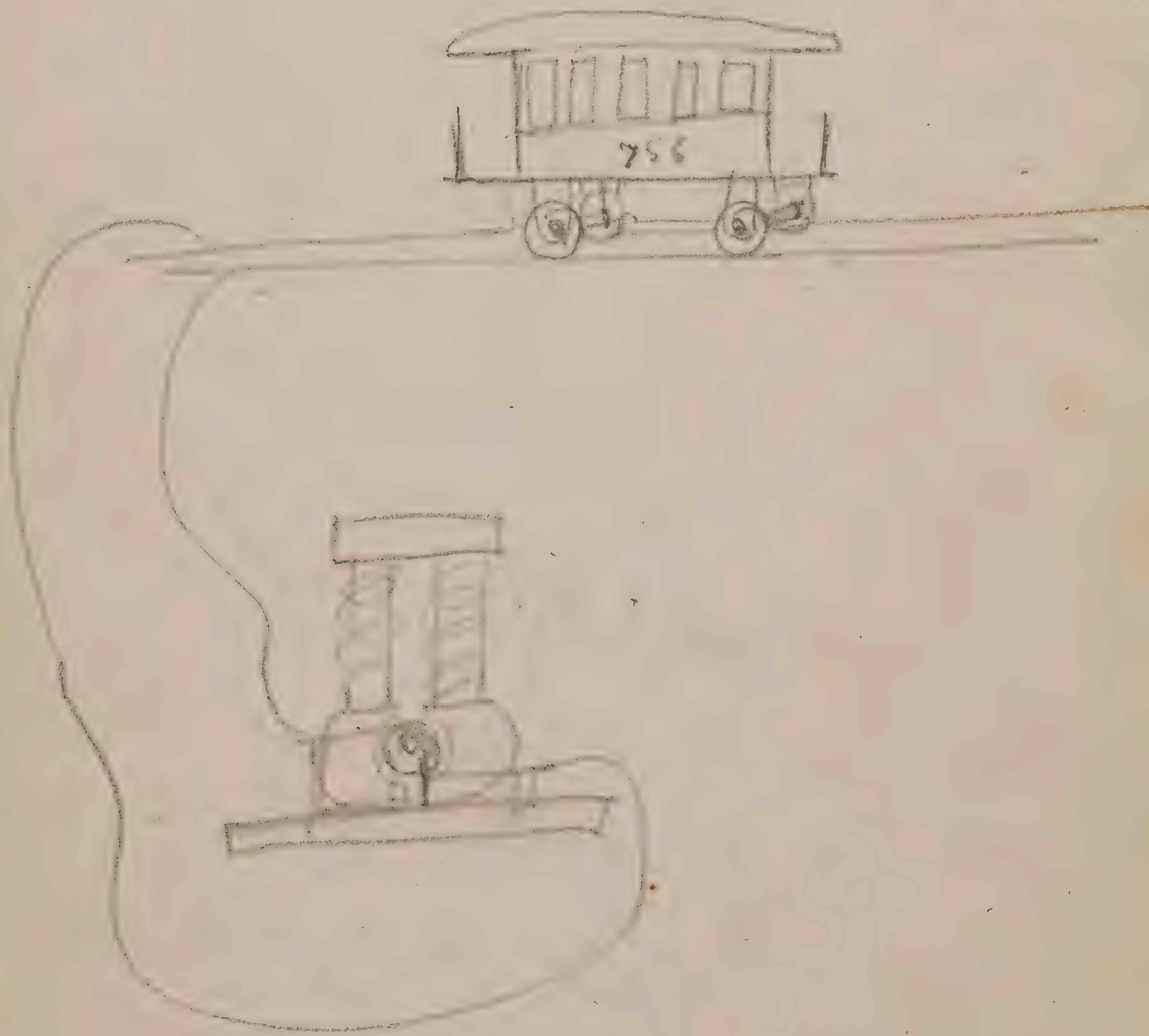
1881

27



Invented by John F. O'H.

Feb. 7, 1881.



Electric railroad registering system
 whereby the electricity can be supplied. the
 registering being done by closing the
 circuit with a key in the hand of
 the Conductor. as the passengers pay
 their fare.

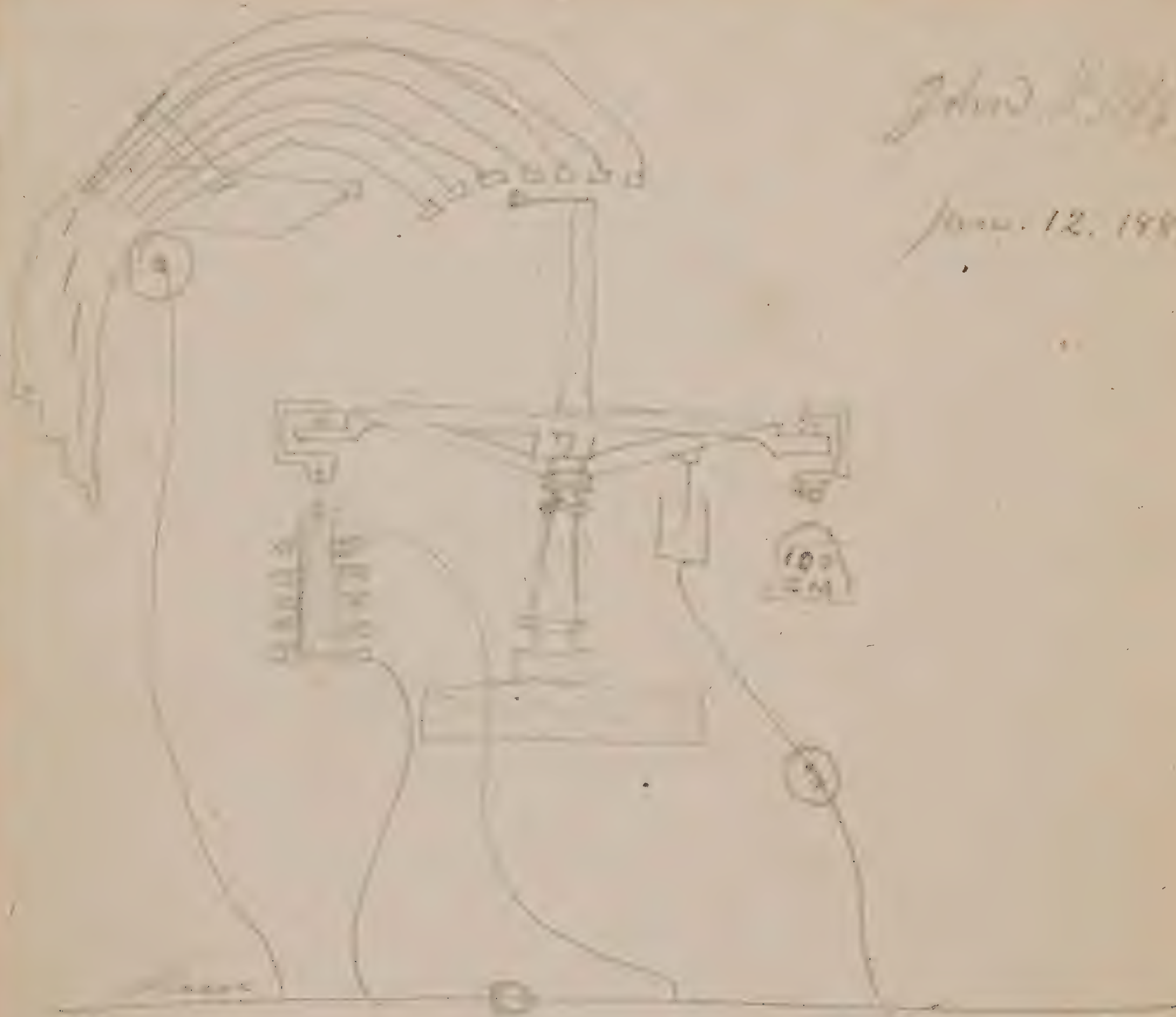
This can be operated with two rails as
 shown in diagram, or by laying a third
 rail, and having a fifth wheel or contact
 brush. by adding the proper required
 number of resistance in each car any given
 number of cars may be worked on one
 track or line. An Electric register
 can also be applied to indicate the streets
 or stations to be worked with a key.

in the hands of the conductor or driver. also to be used in place of the bell cord now used, giving assurance that the road and train being in perfect condition, also having a circuit running through the train in loop shape, the current being taken up in the front of the train and run through the train and back. There is a ready keeping it closed, should the line be interrupted between, by the backing of a car, the ready would fall back to the back point and shunt the current through a call bell.

The generator may be used on the train switch also may be used for electric lighting.

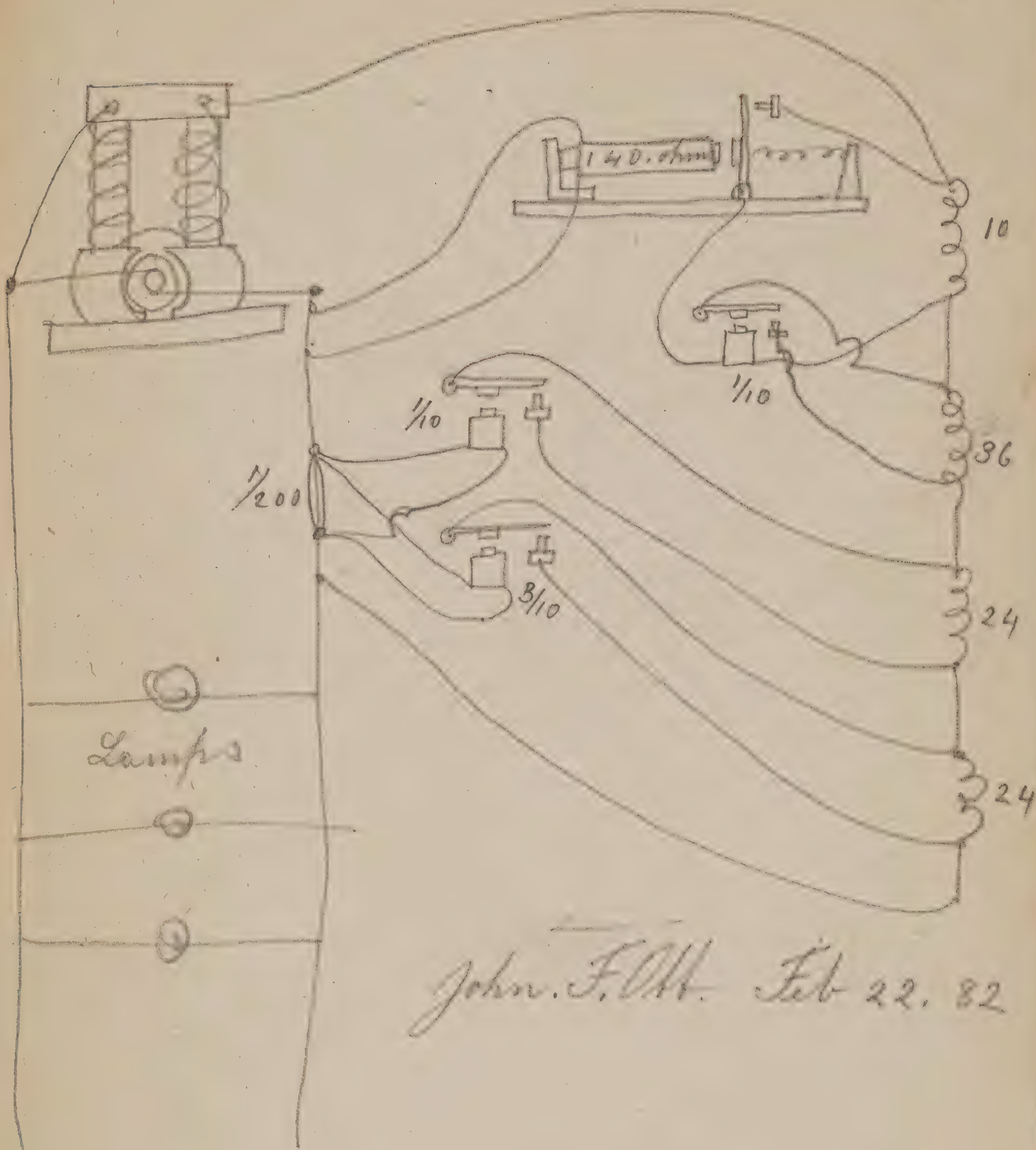
John D. Hill

Jan. 12, 1881.



Rain

Looking at shunts from the main through
 through a coil or switch making a shunt
 compensator and connecting on central pipe
 by the same, or an additional shunt.



John F. M. Feb 22. 82

June 12. 1881.

John F. H.

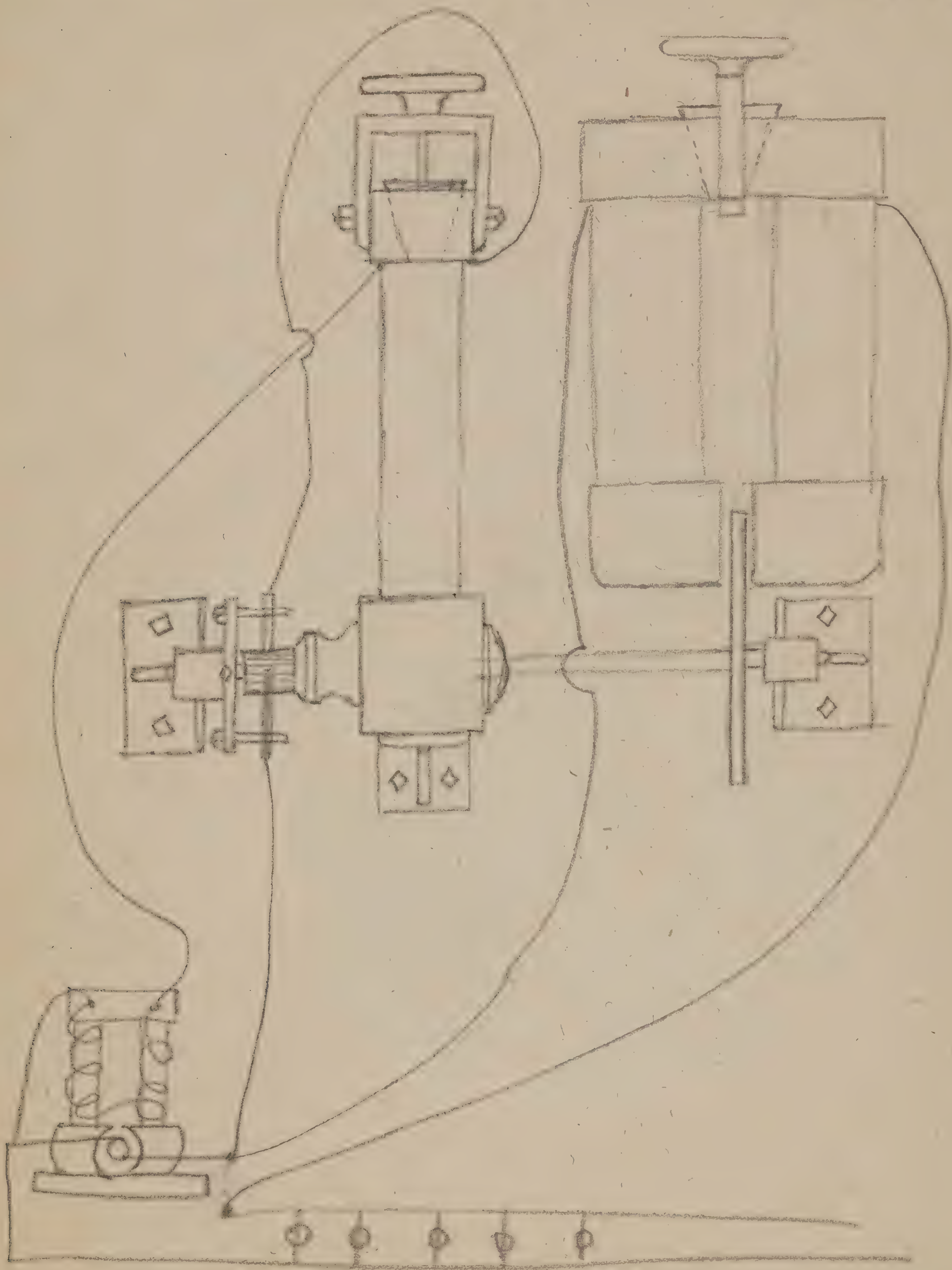


Having an extra gas to compensate
for the evaporation in the depositing
gas.

Counter Electromotive force

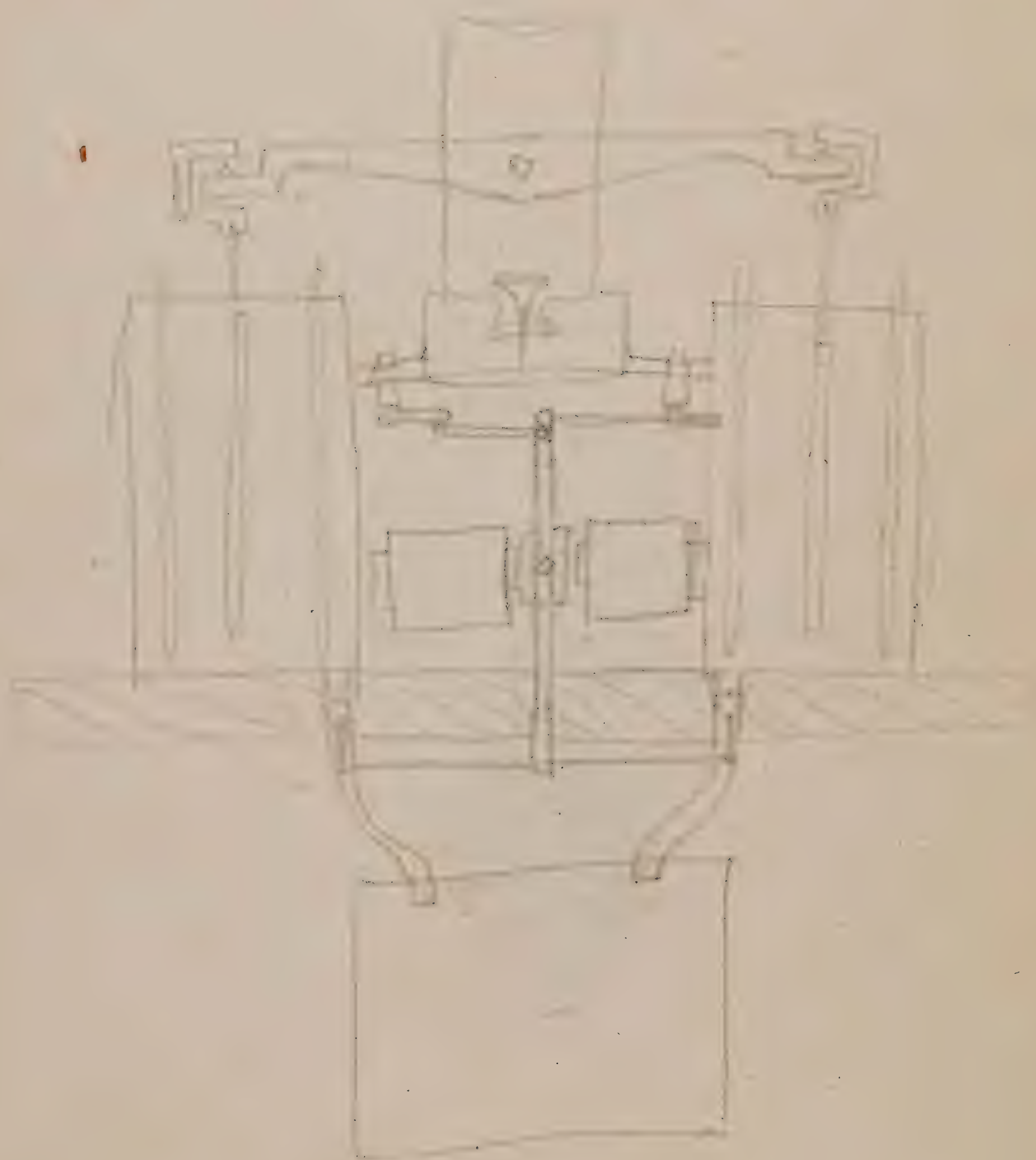
31

Feb 1881



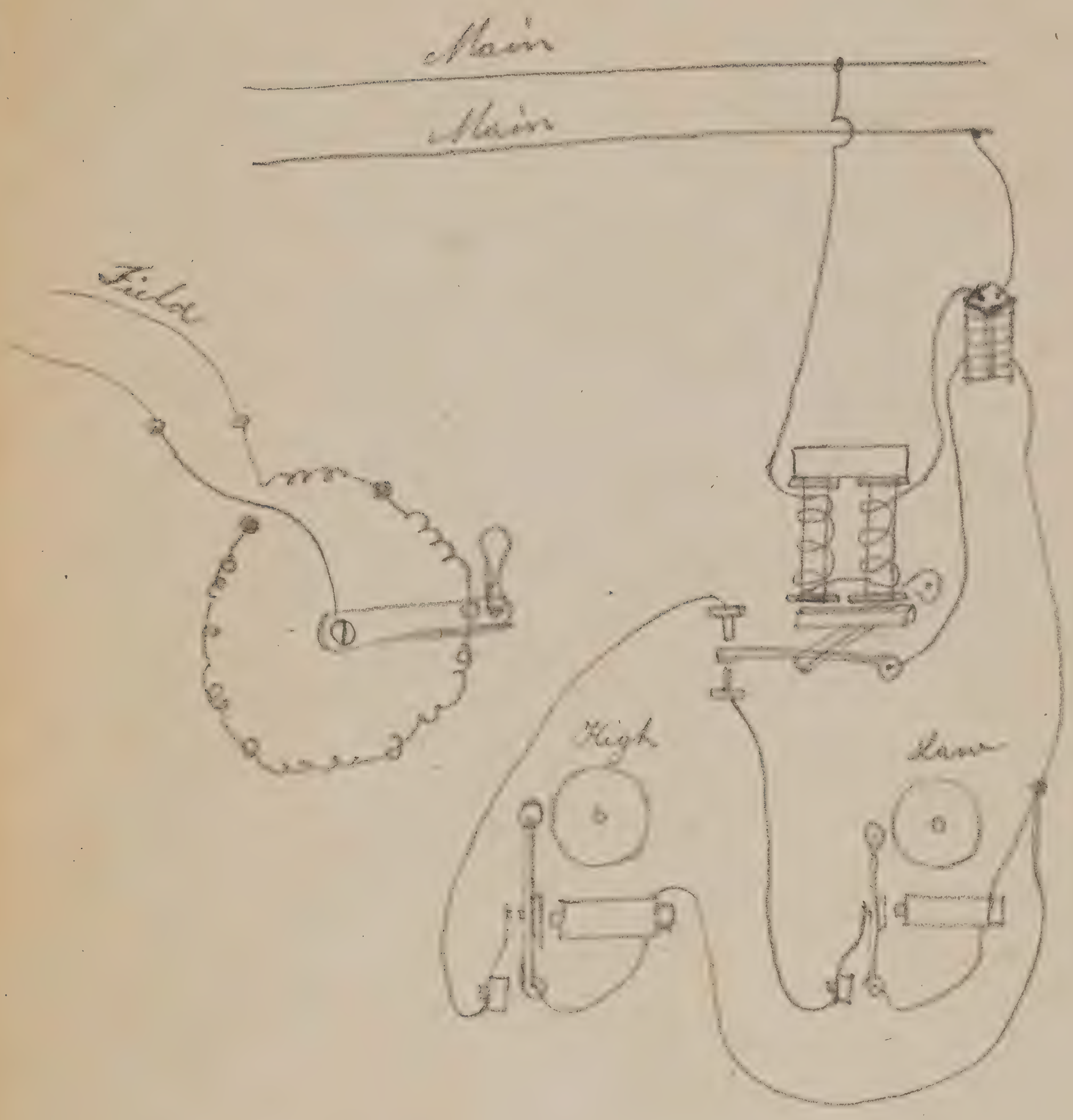
Jan 12 1881

John F. M.



^u
Pressure Indicator

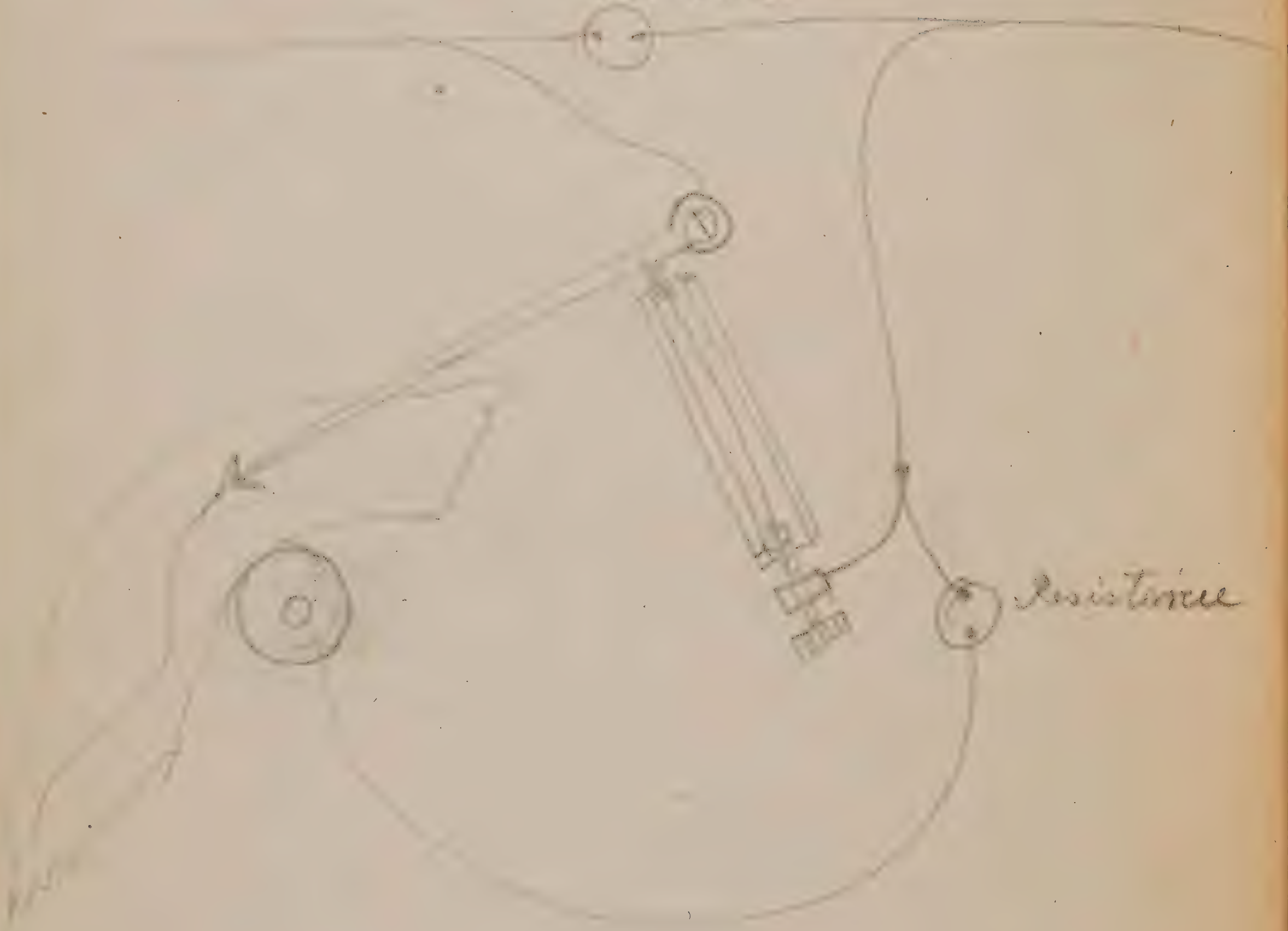
Oct. 1881

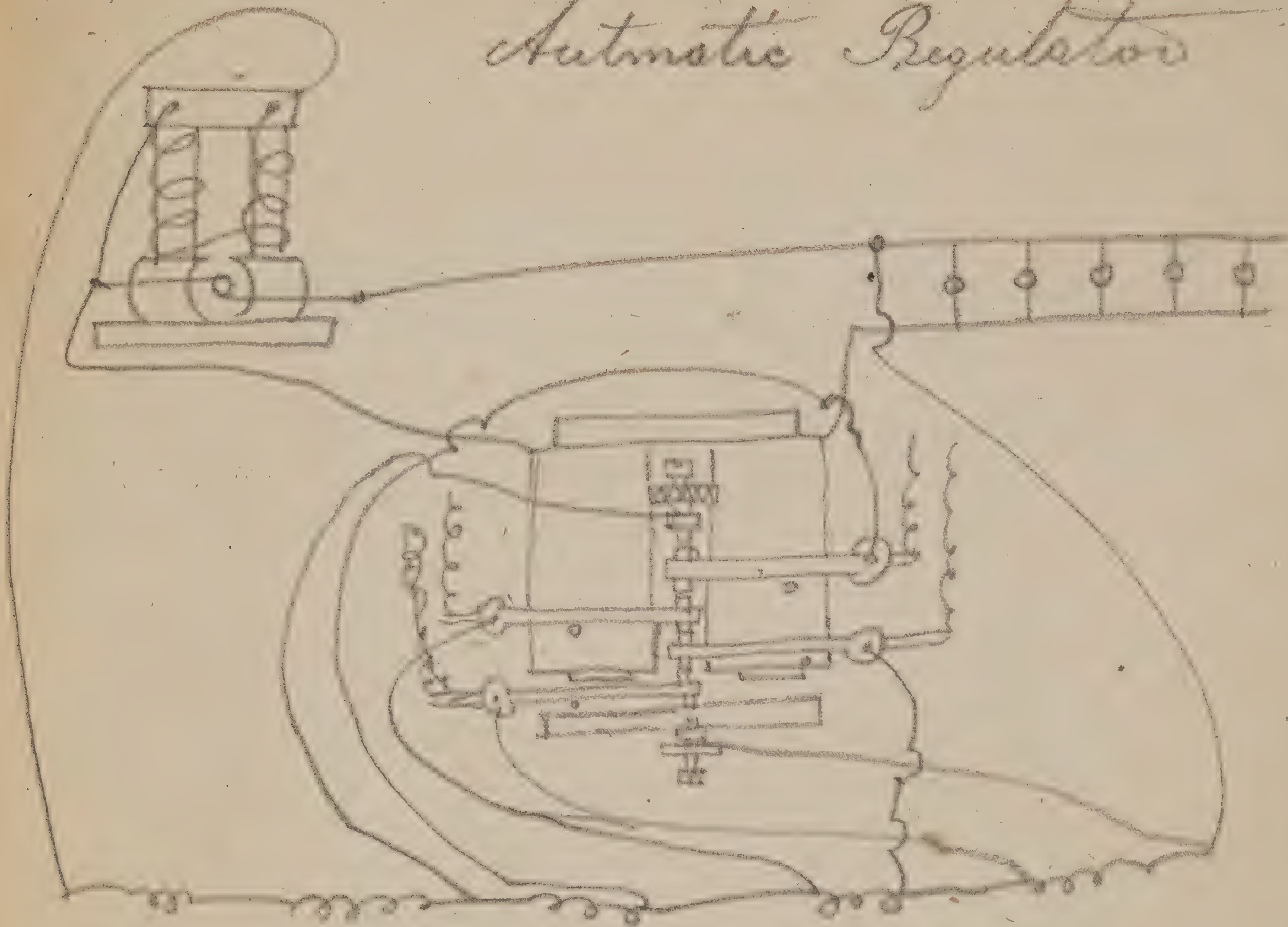


Home

Resistance

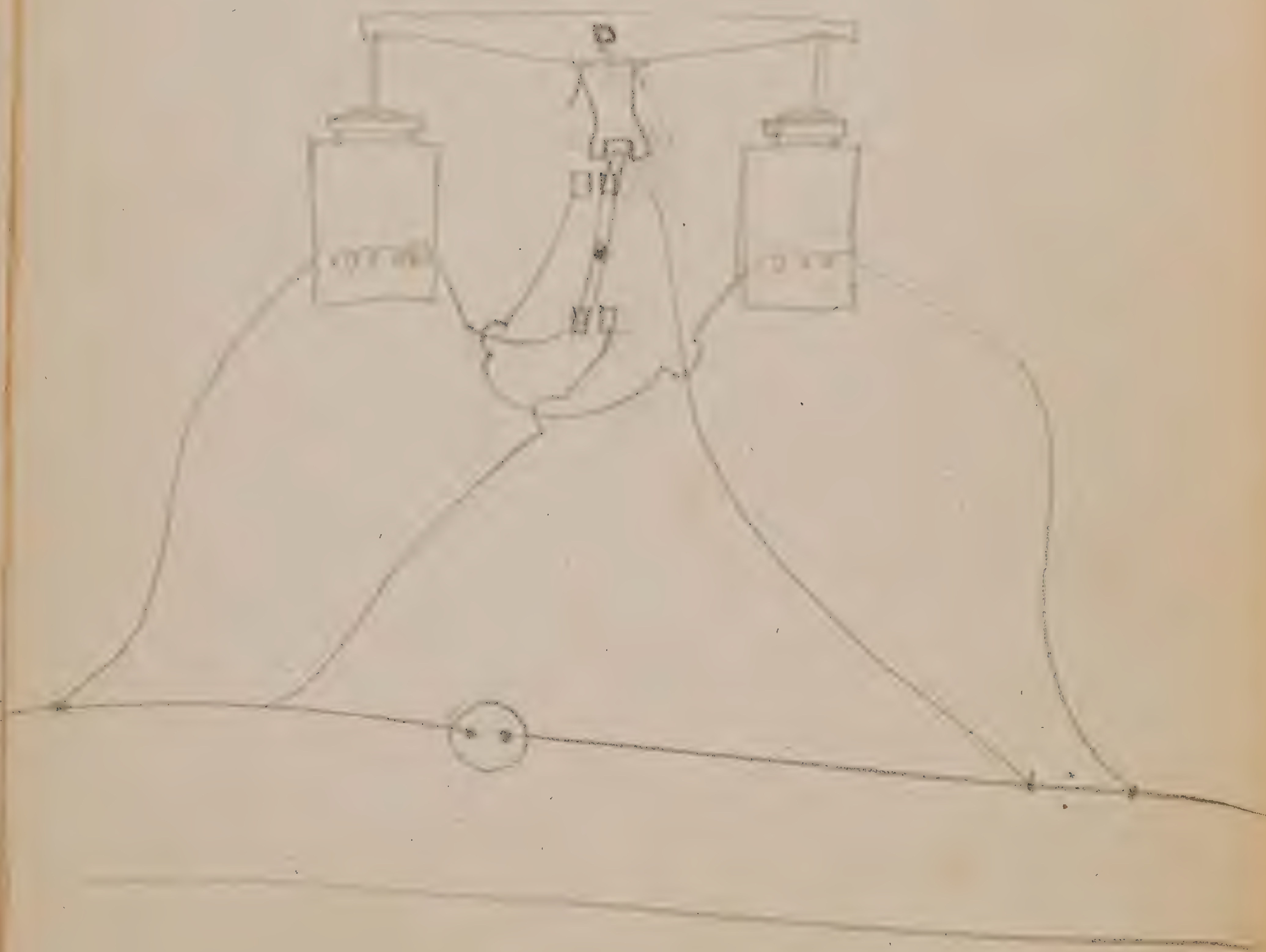
Resistance

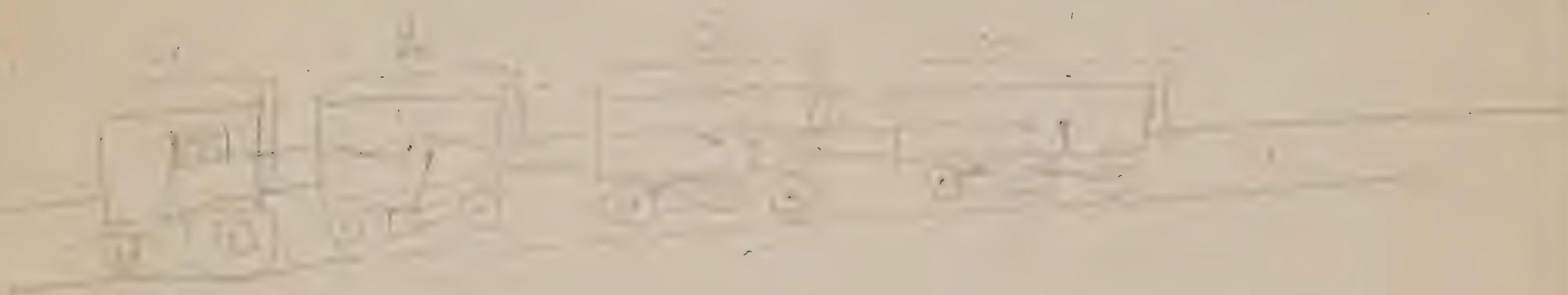


Automatic Regulator*Sep 20. 1881*

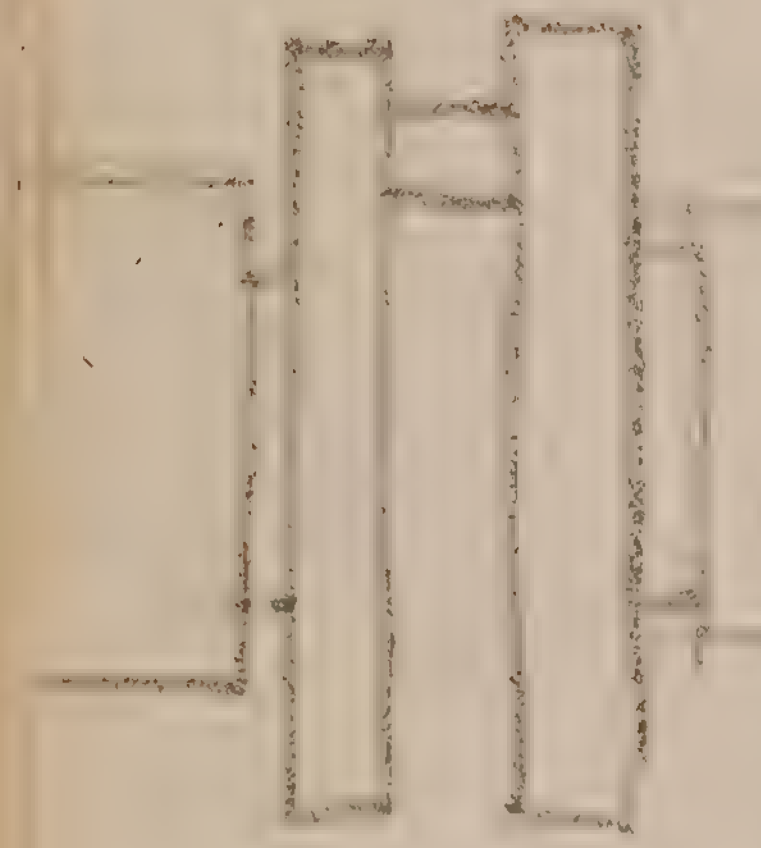
Jan. 12, 1881,

John F. Allen



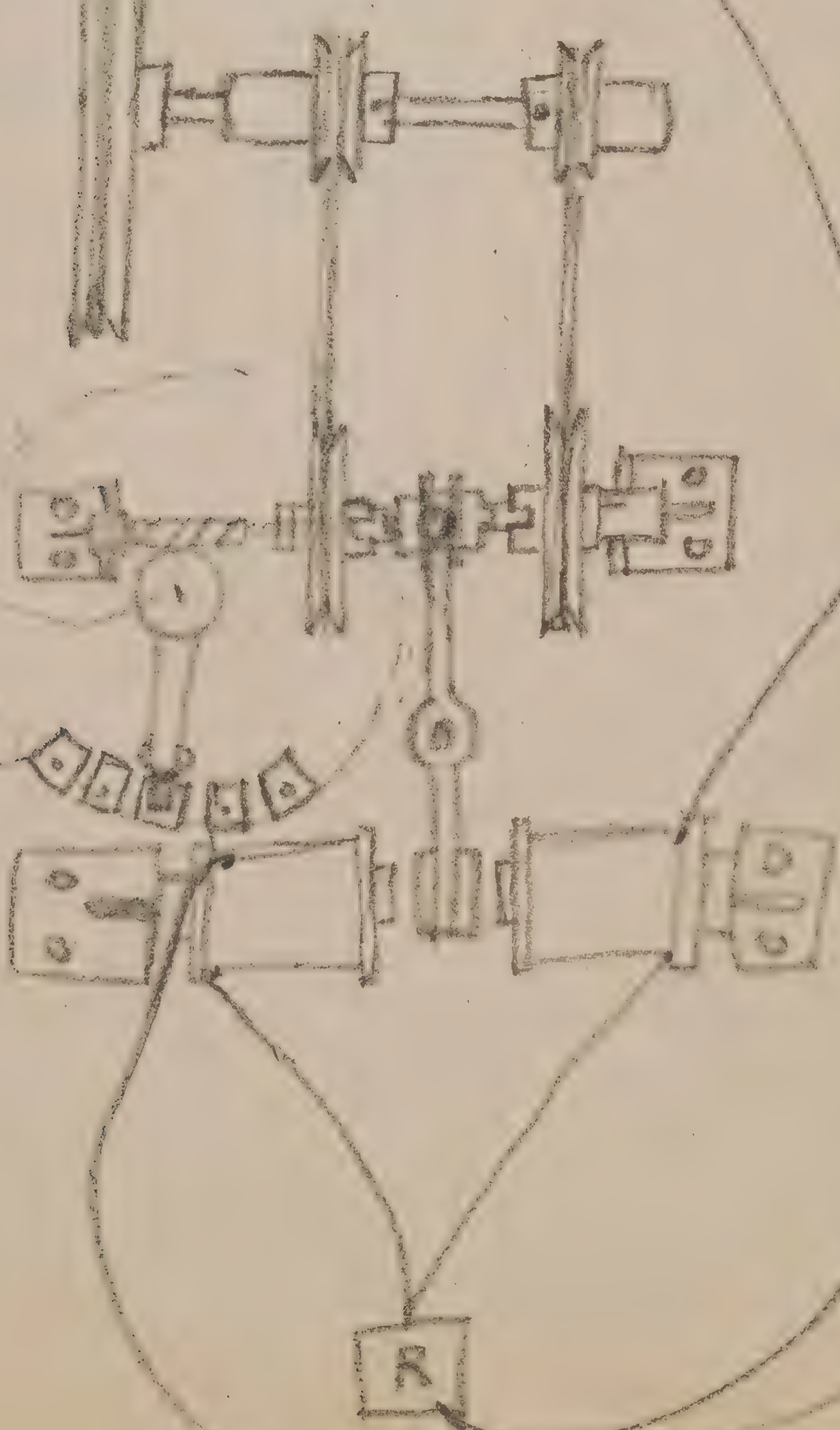


June 16, 1881

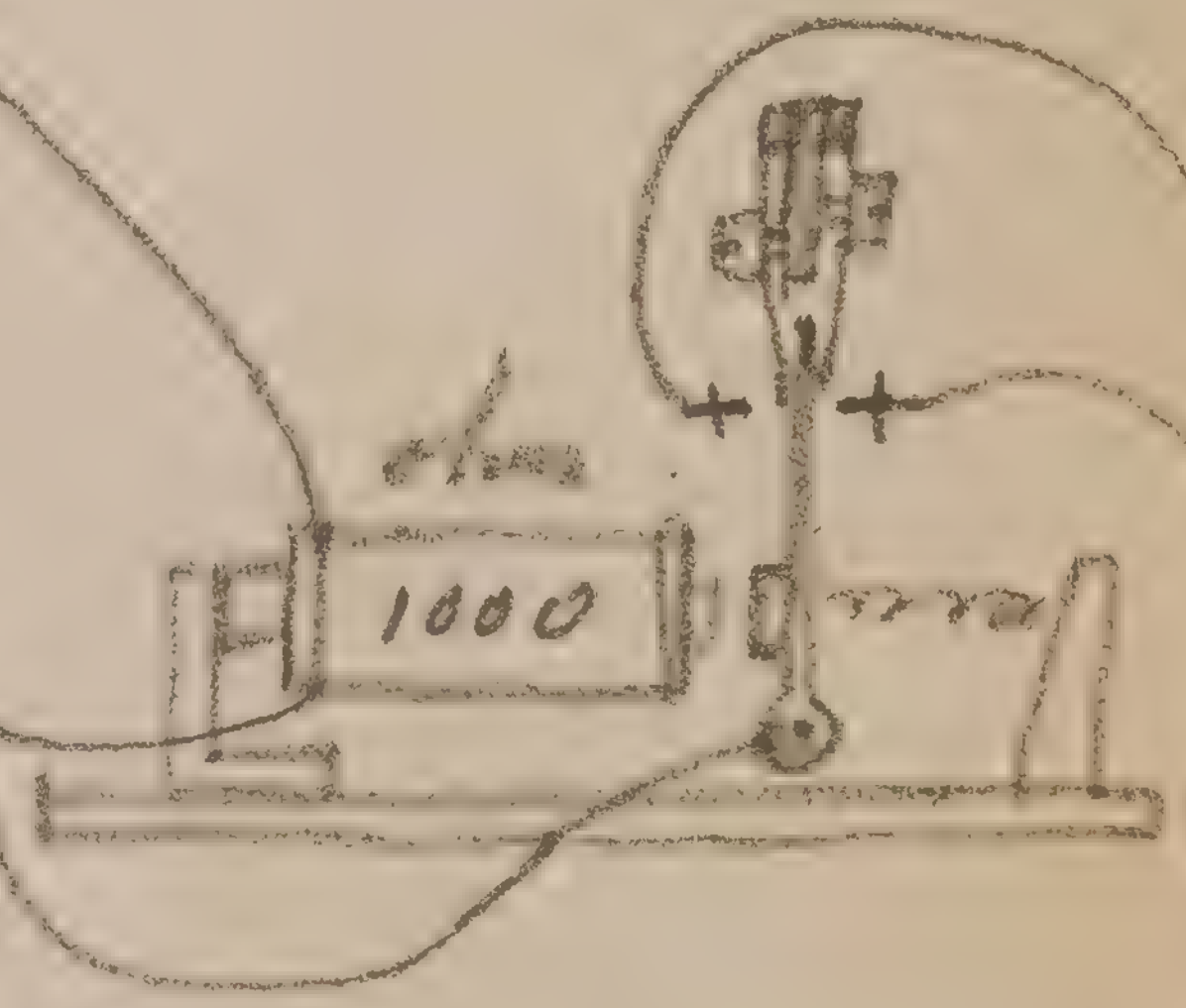


Drawing of *Wheatstone*

Wheatstone



Main

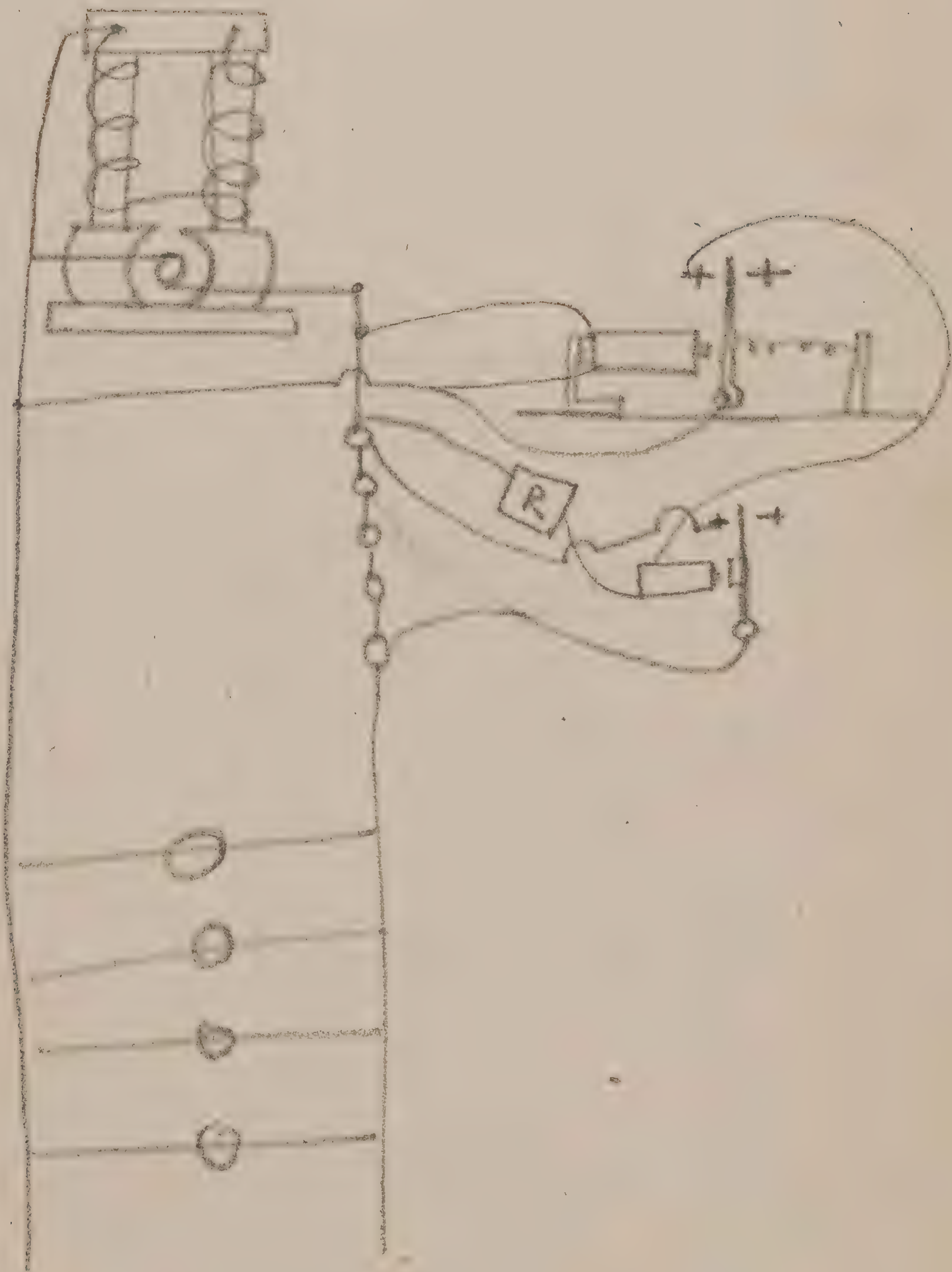


Aug. 28. 1882

For making blue prints as accepted
by the patent office

Potassium	4 oz
Perrosin Potassium	3 oz
Citrate of Iron and Ironica	4 oz
Aqua	3 pt

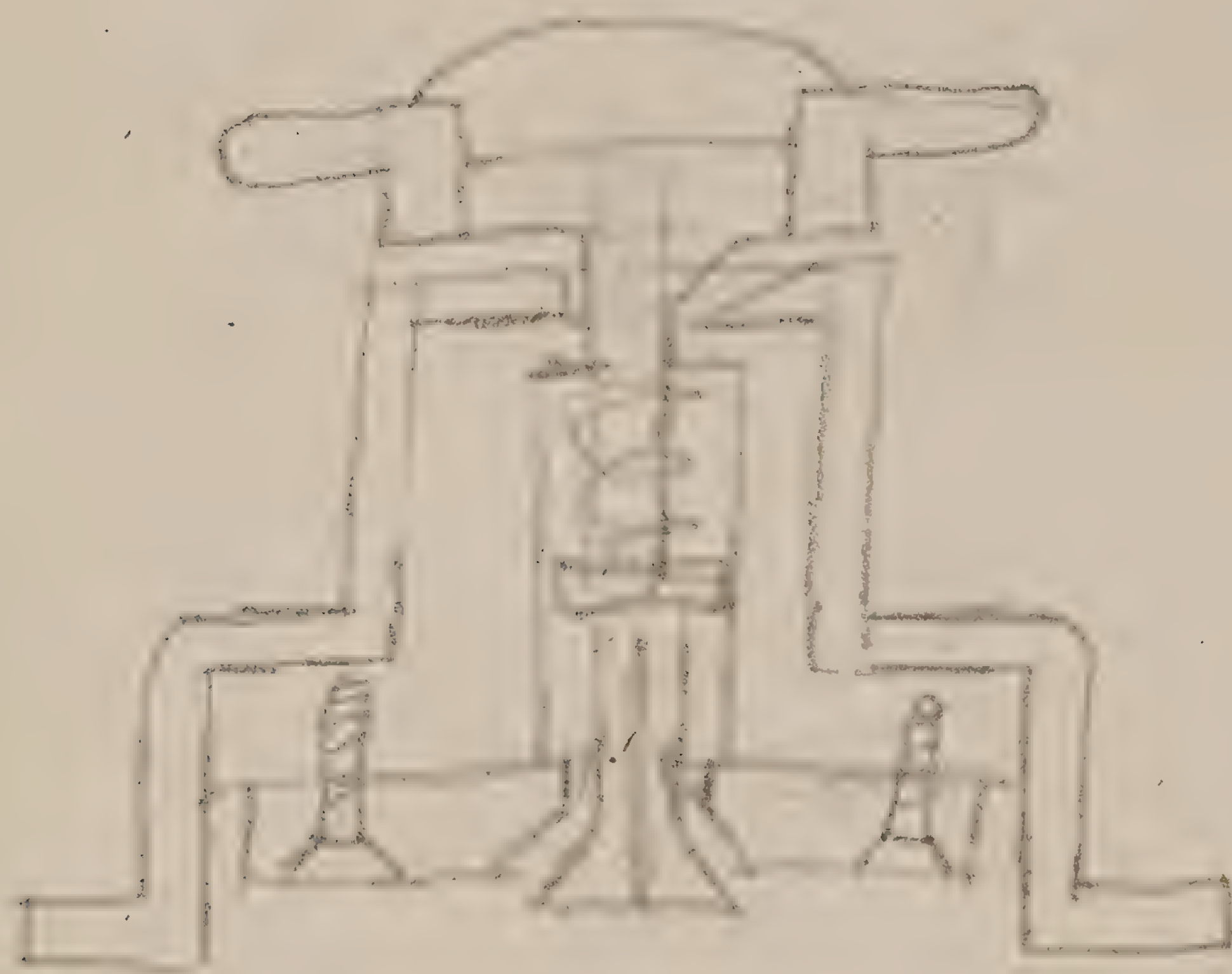
April 6, 1882.



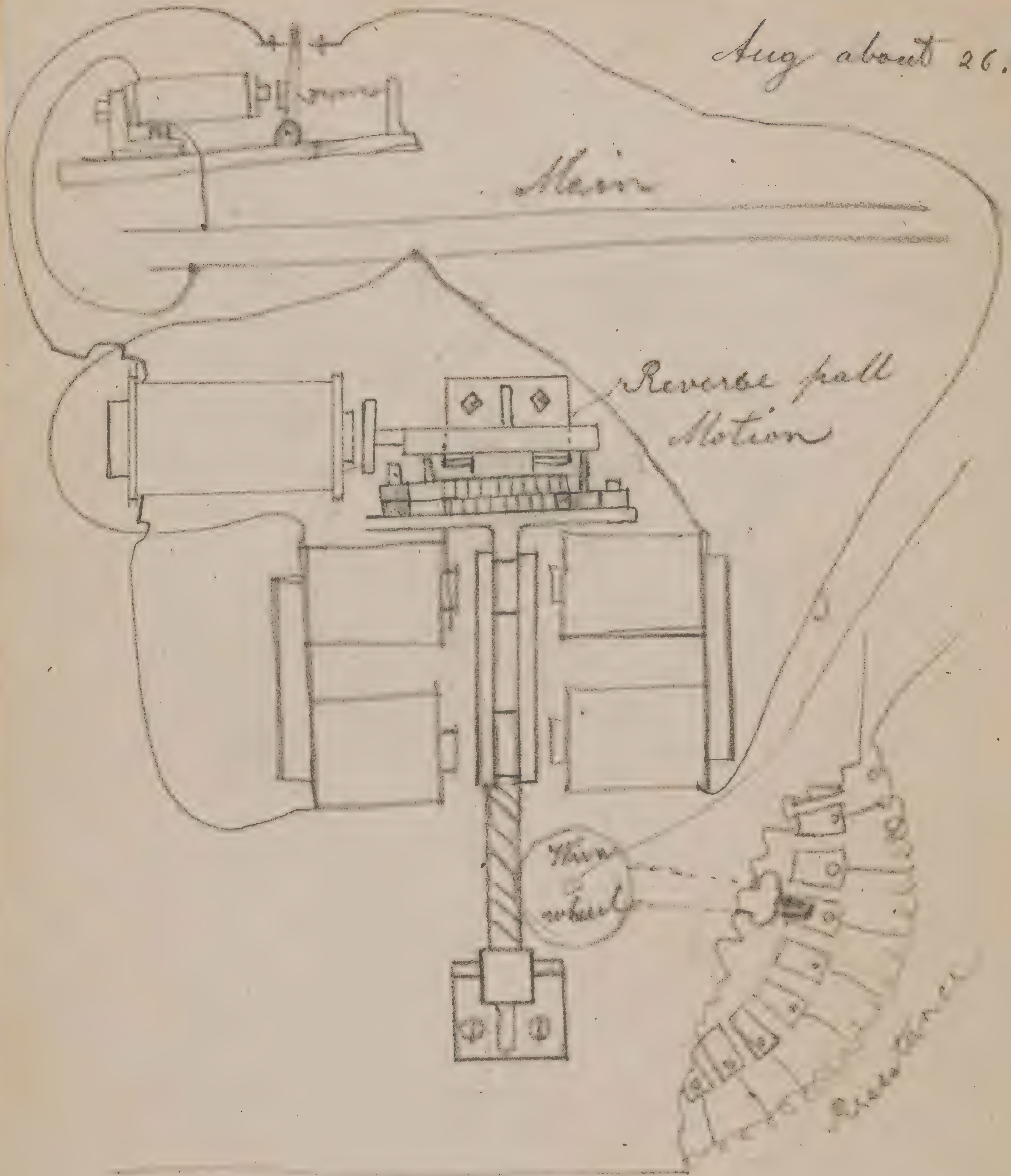
John F. Ott.

March 1881

Two braking circuits



Aug about 26. 1881



platinum wire

in vacuum and by
passing a current from
A to B the wire will
expand and close
lever B to close with
C that completing
the local circuit

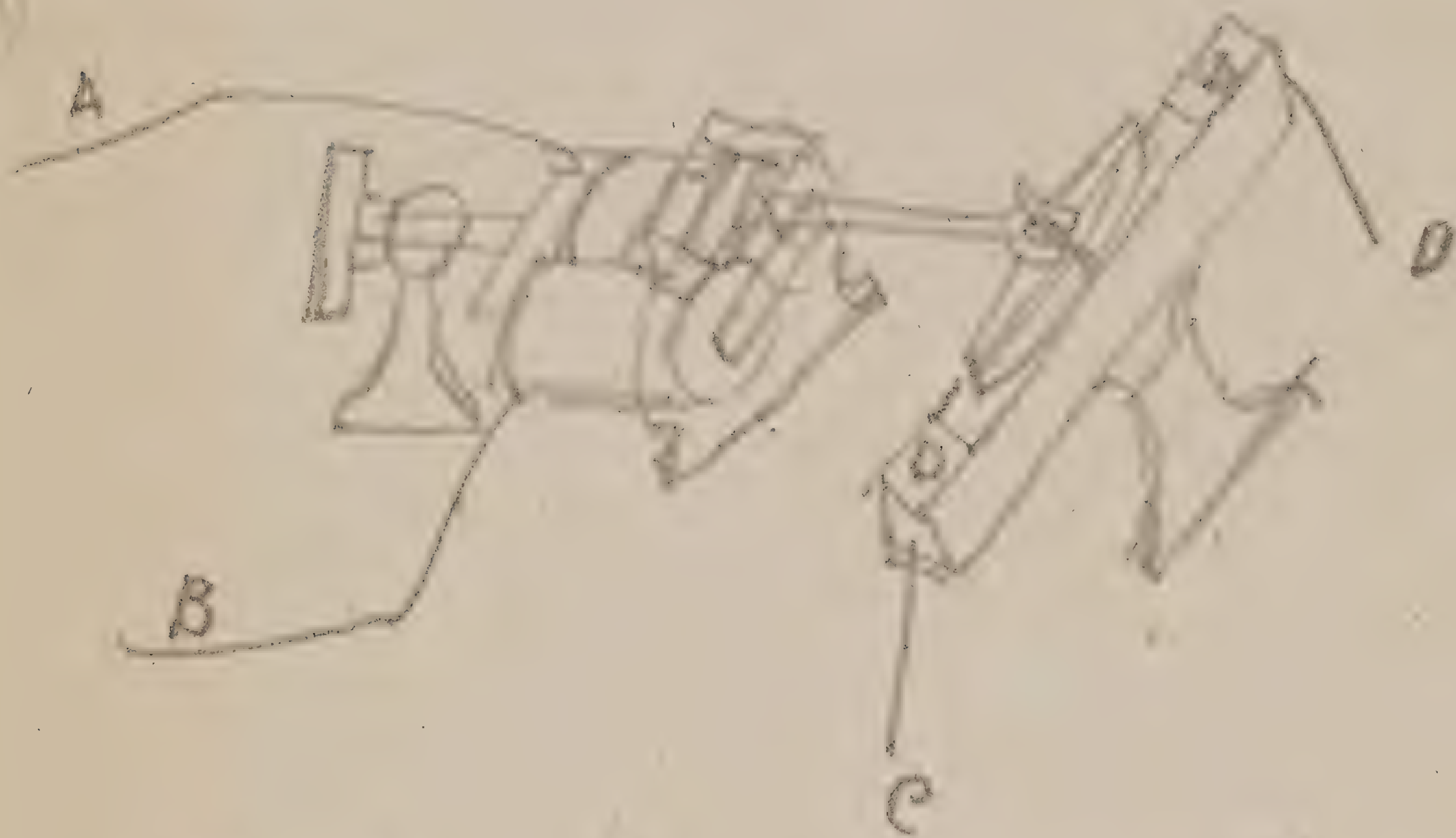
by T. A. E.

July 1. 1881



A and B Main, C. and D local

Carbon strip pressure ready

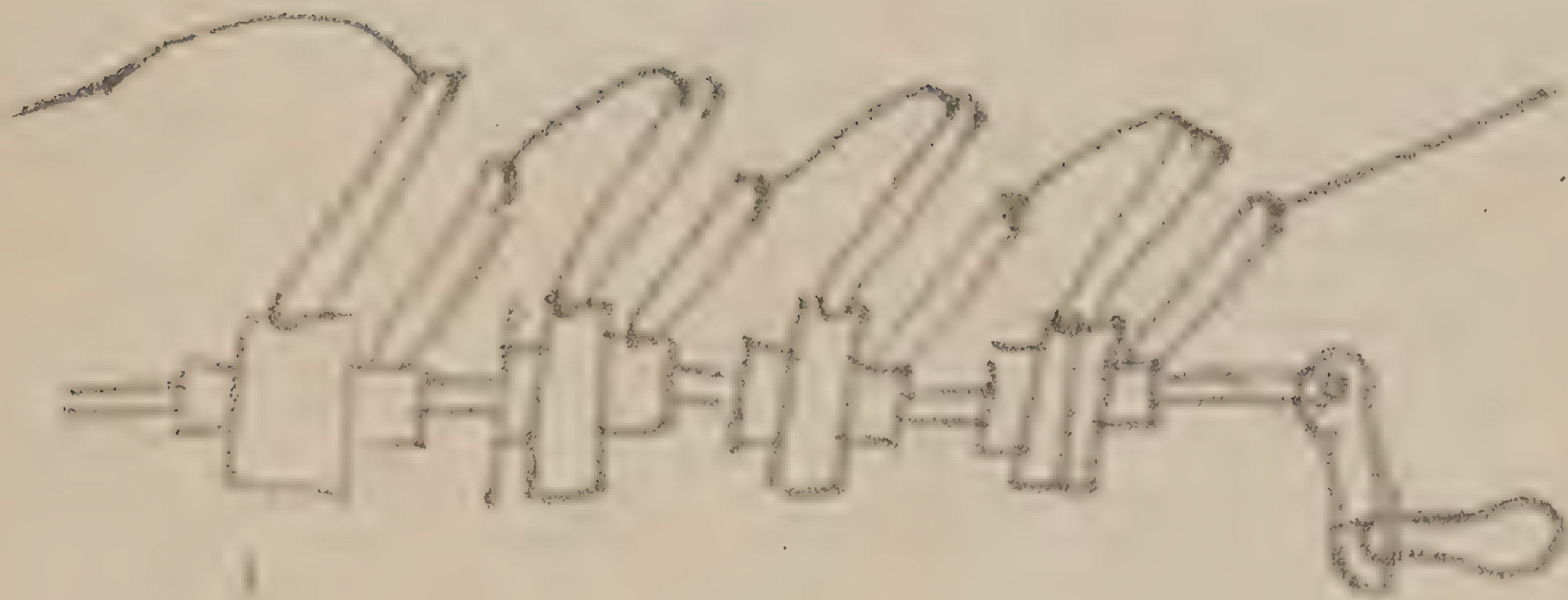
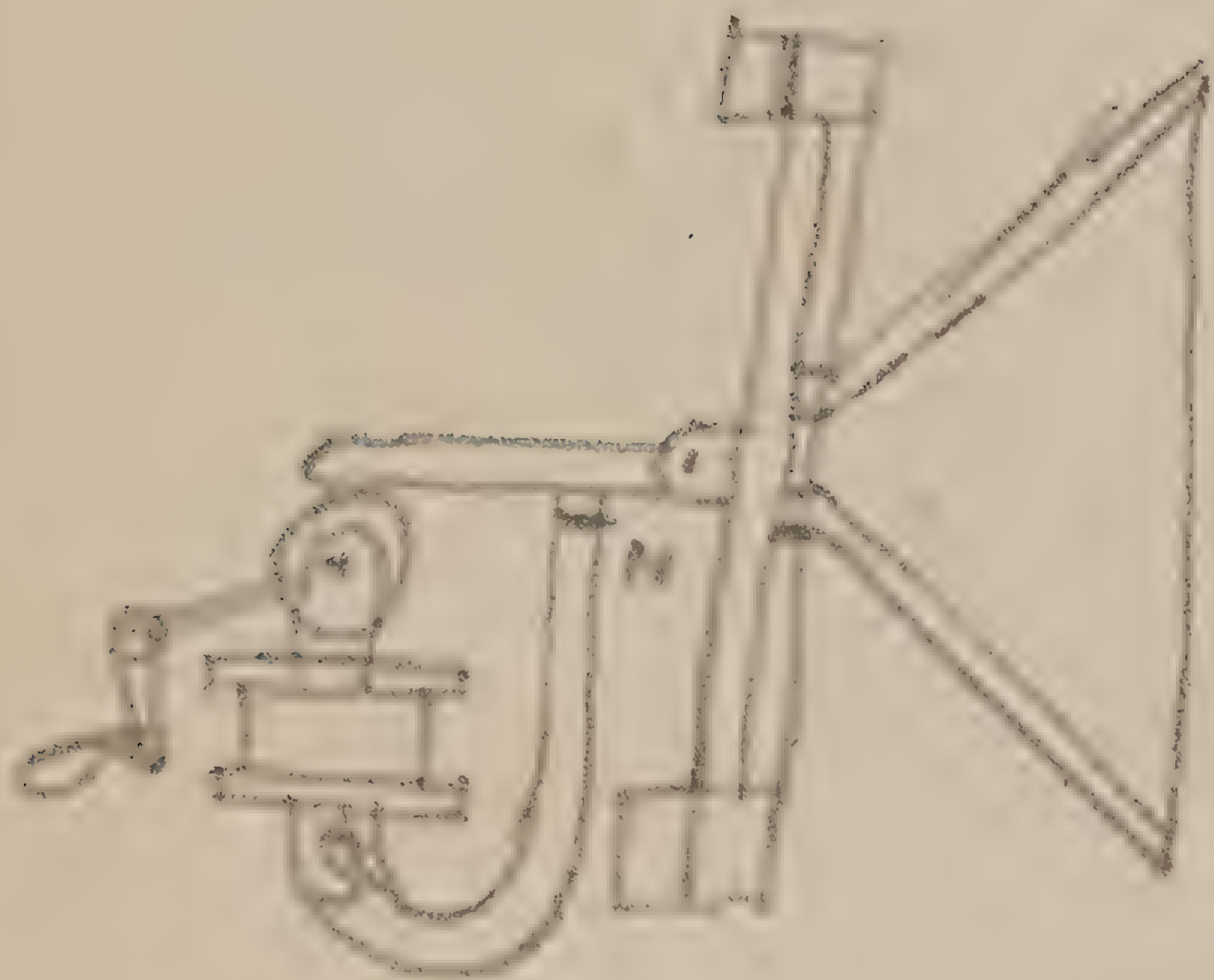


Carbon pressure ready



Magneate Receiver

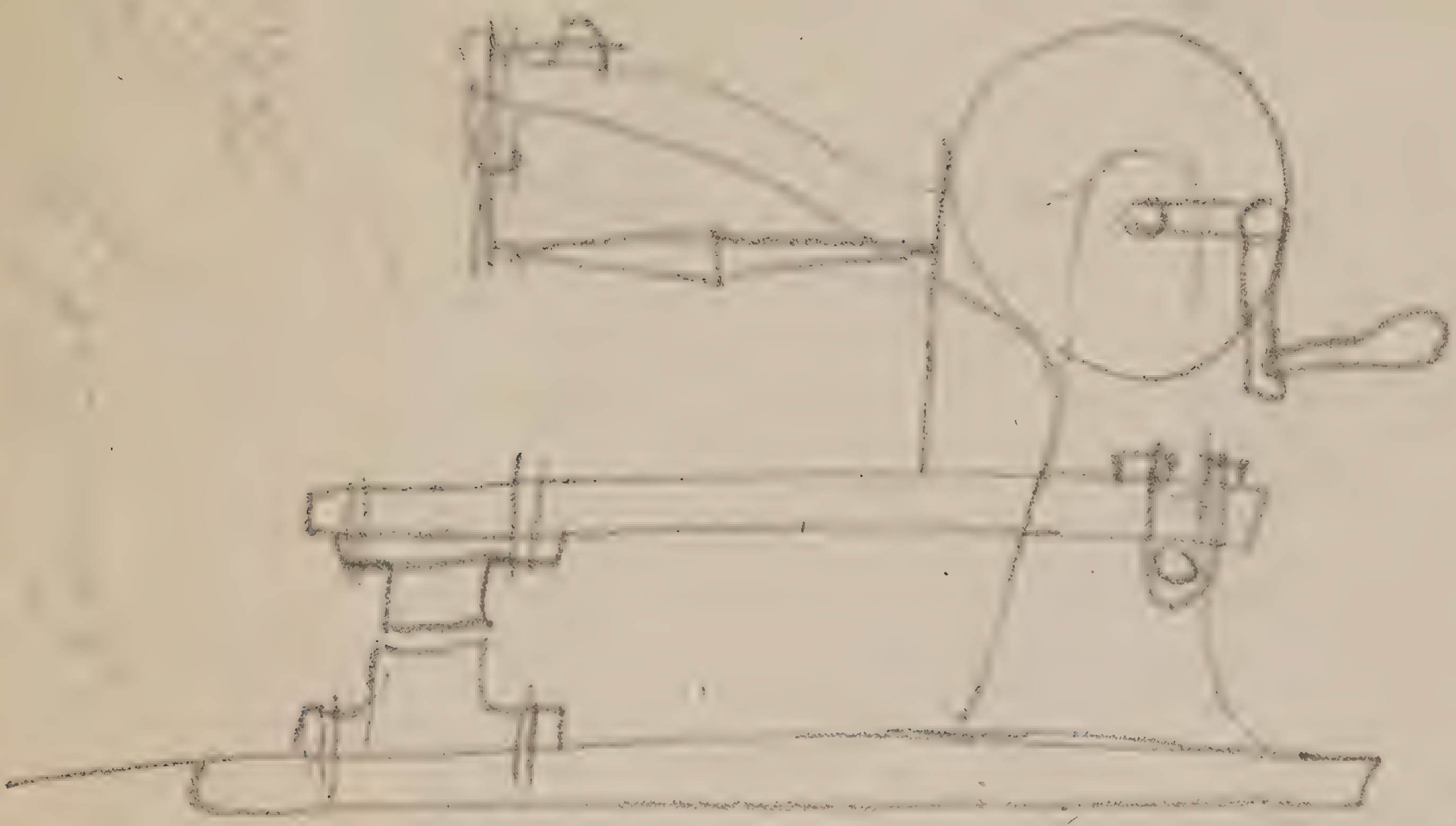
Diaphan 3 in

Magnet $3/8$ size
spool 50. ohm

Chalk Battery

Chalk Telephone





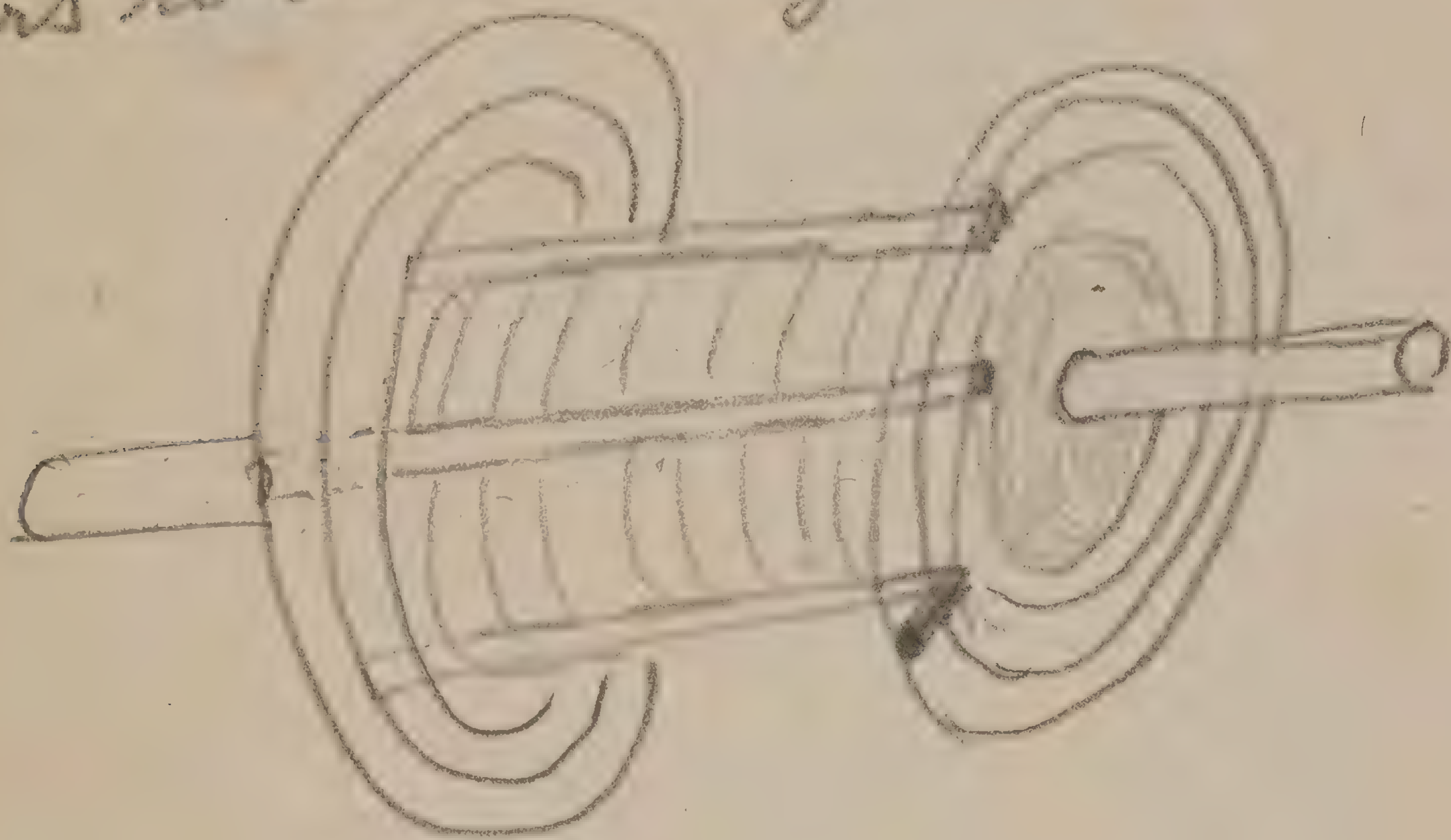
To work like the chalk rollers



Tin foil and mica
 rolled up in a coil and
 sealed in a jar and
 vacuum taken at the
 lower and also ladder

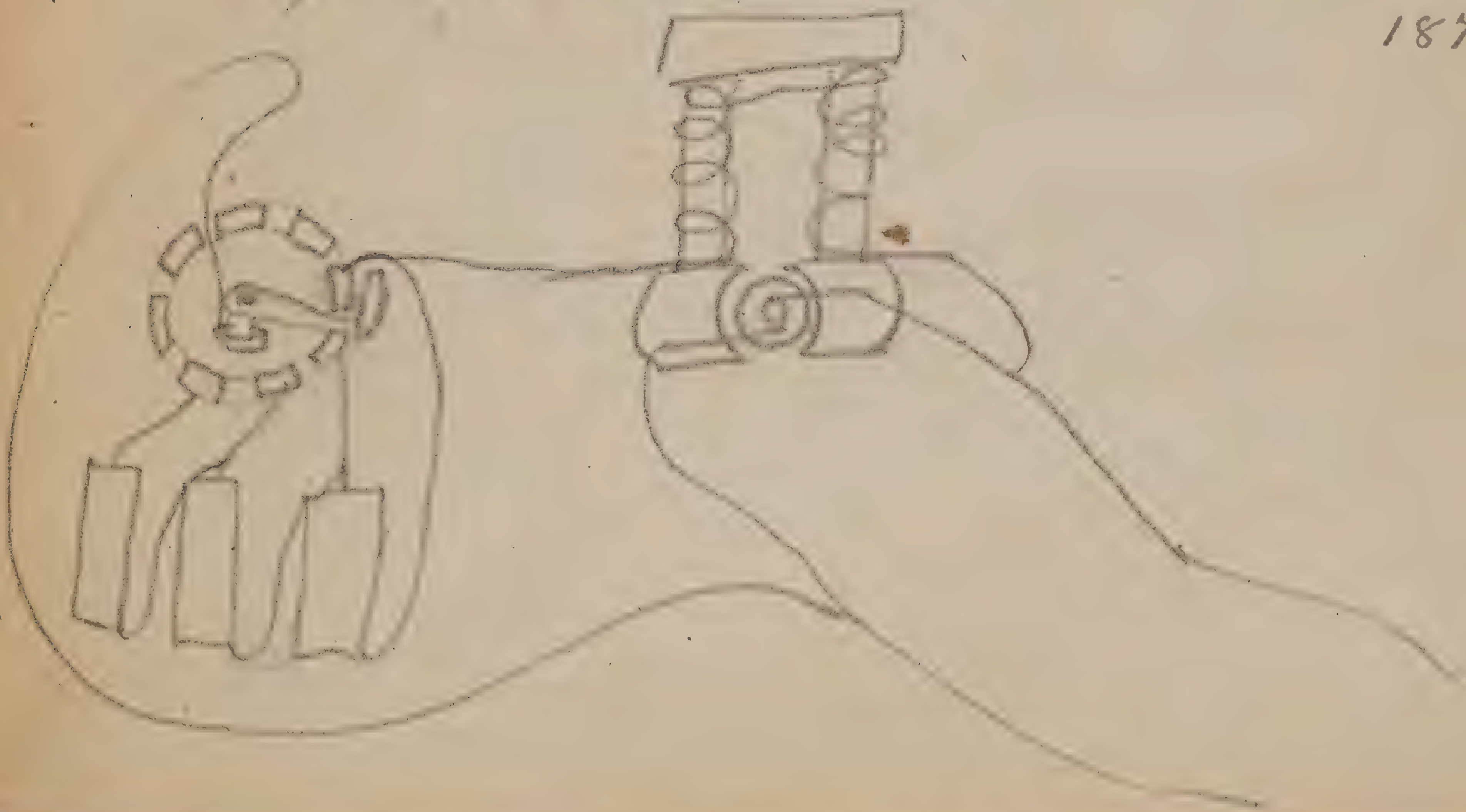
Jars ~~the same~~

Method of connecting the cross
bars to outer rings



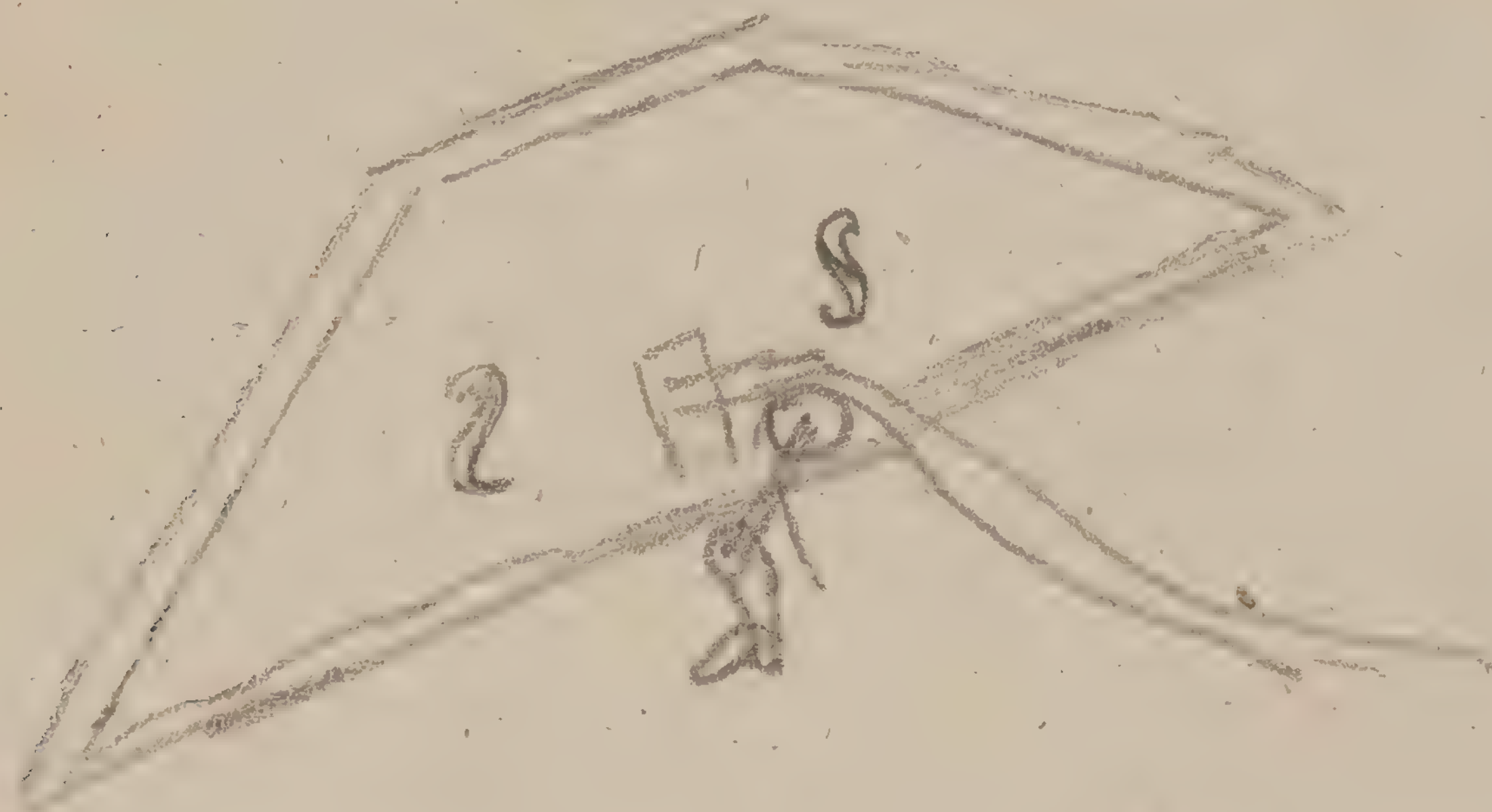
Method of regulating the
pressure on the main

1878



Musical Telephone

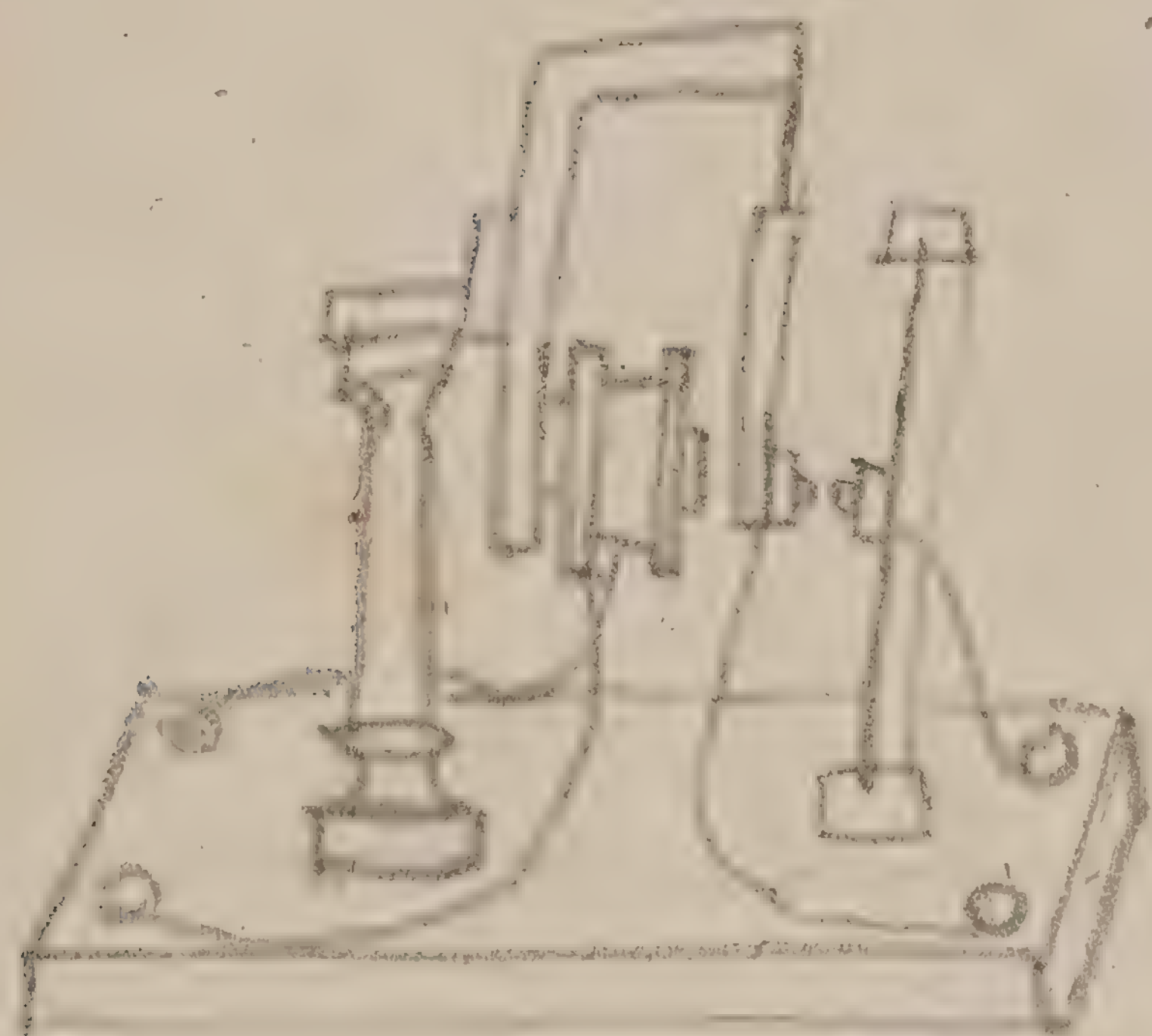
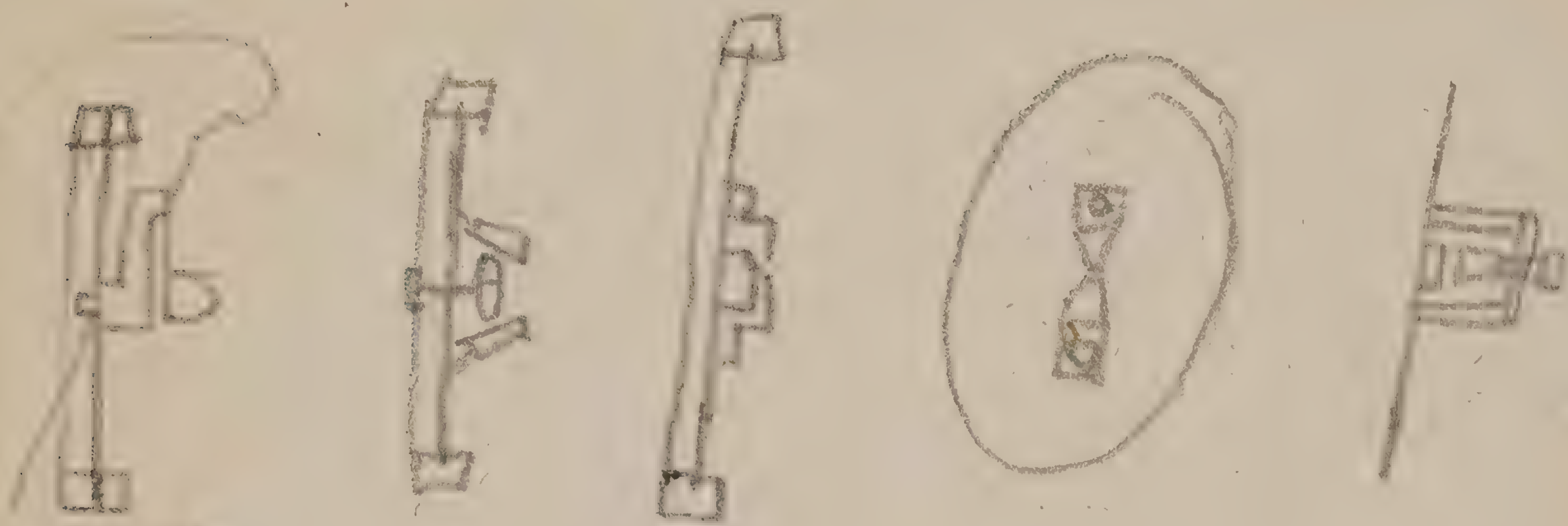
43



Worked with
a worm wheel from
the other side running
through sounding
board

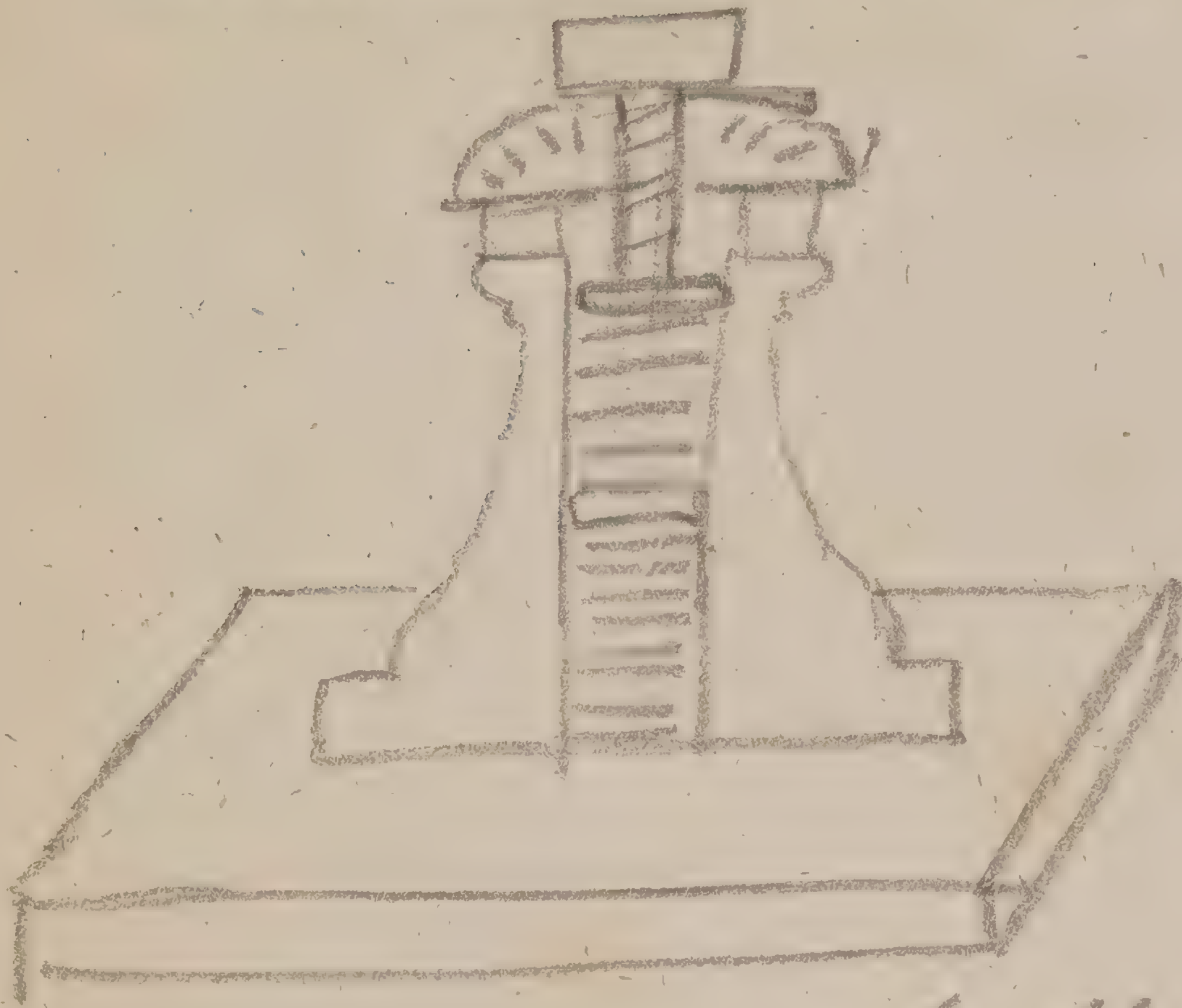
Various styles of Microphone

44

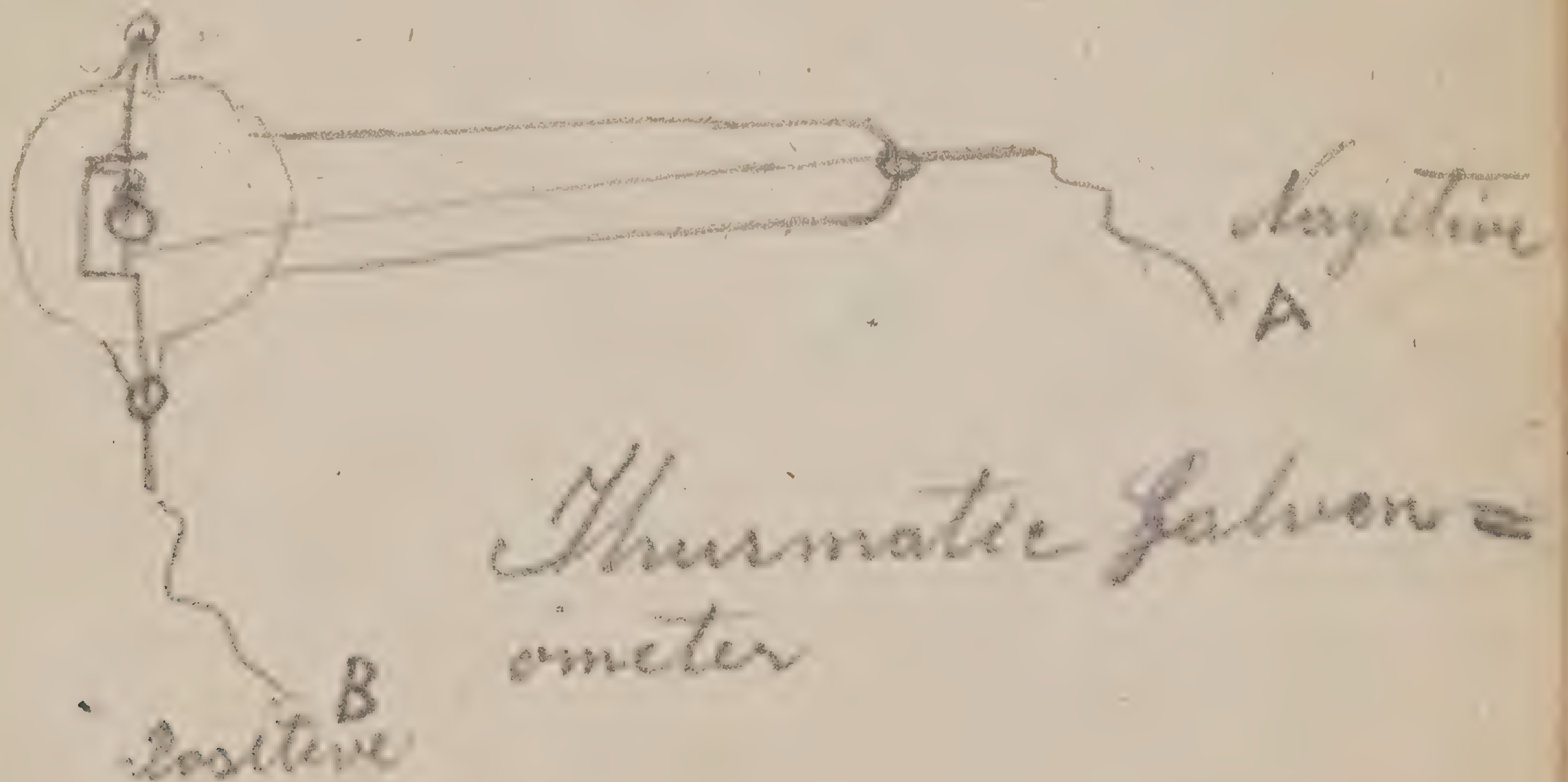


Telephone repeater

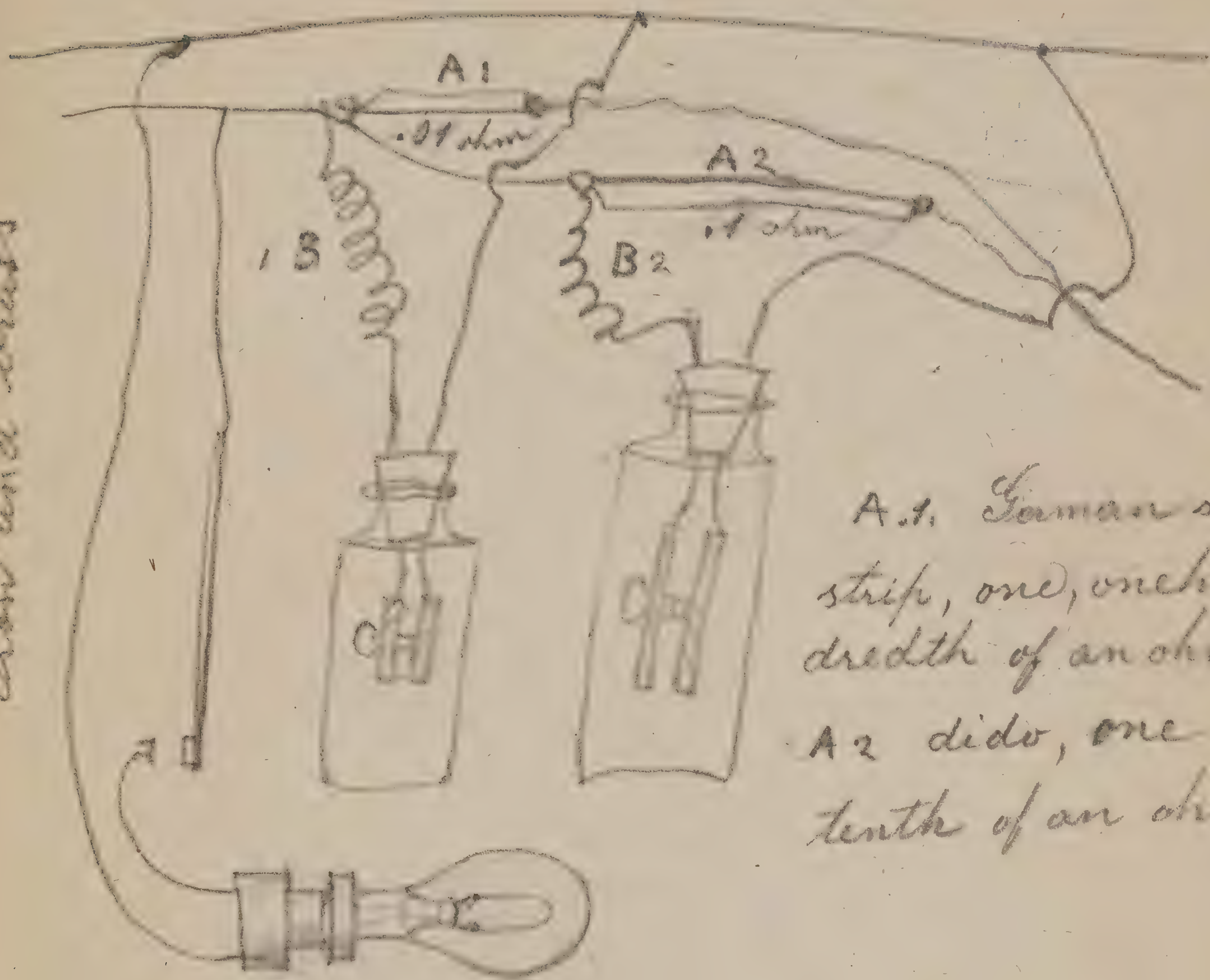
Pressure restored



silk fuffs saturated
with plumbago



Iron and brass



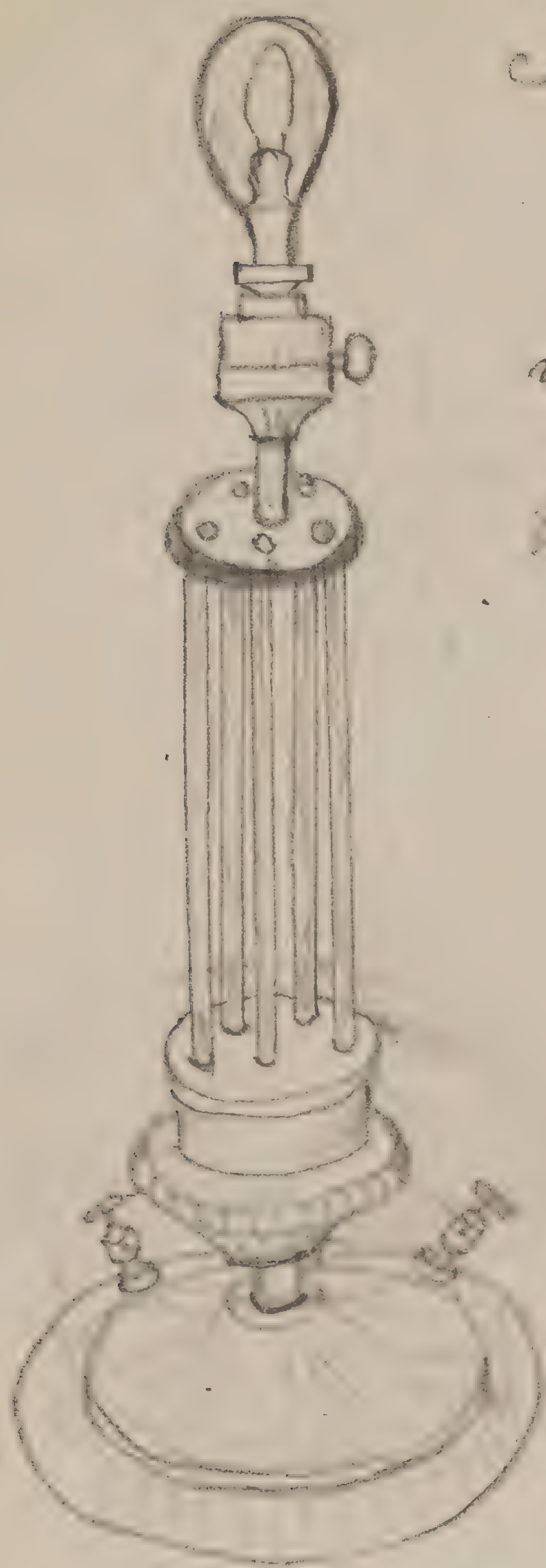
A1. German silver strip, one, one hundredth of an ohm

A2 dido, one tenth of an ohm

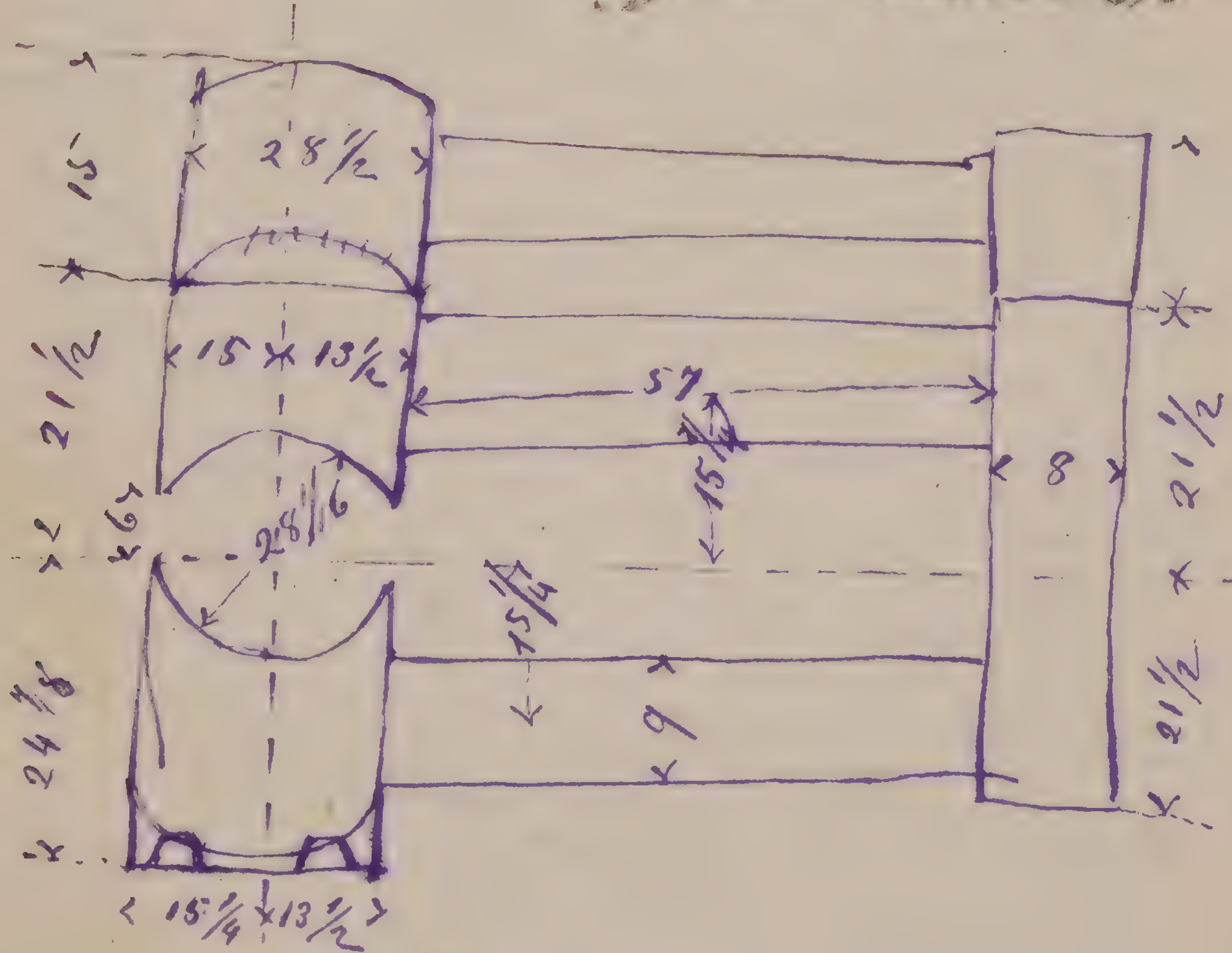
The latest heater with
thermostatic regulator for keeping
up the temperature.

Turn down Lamp

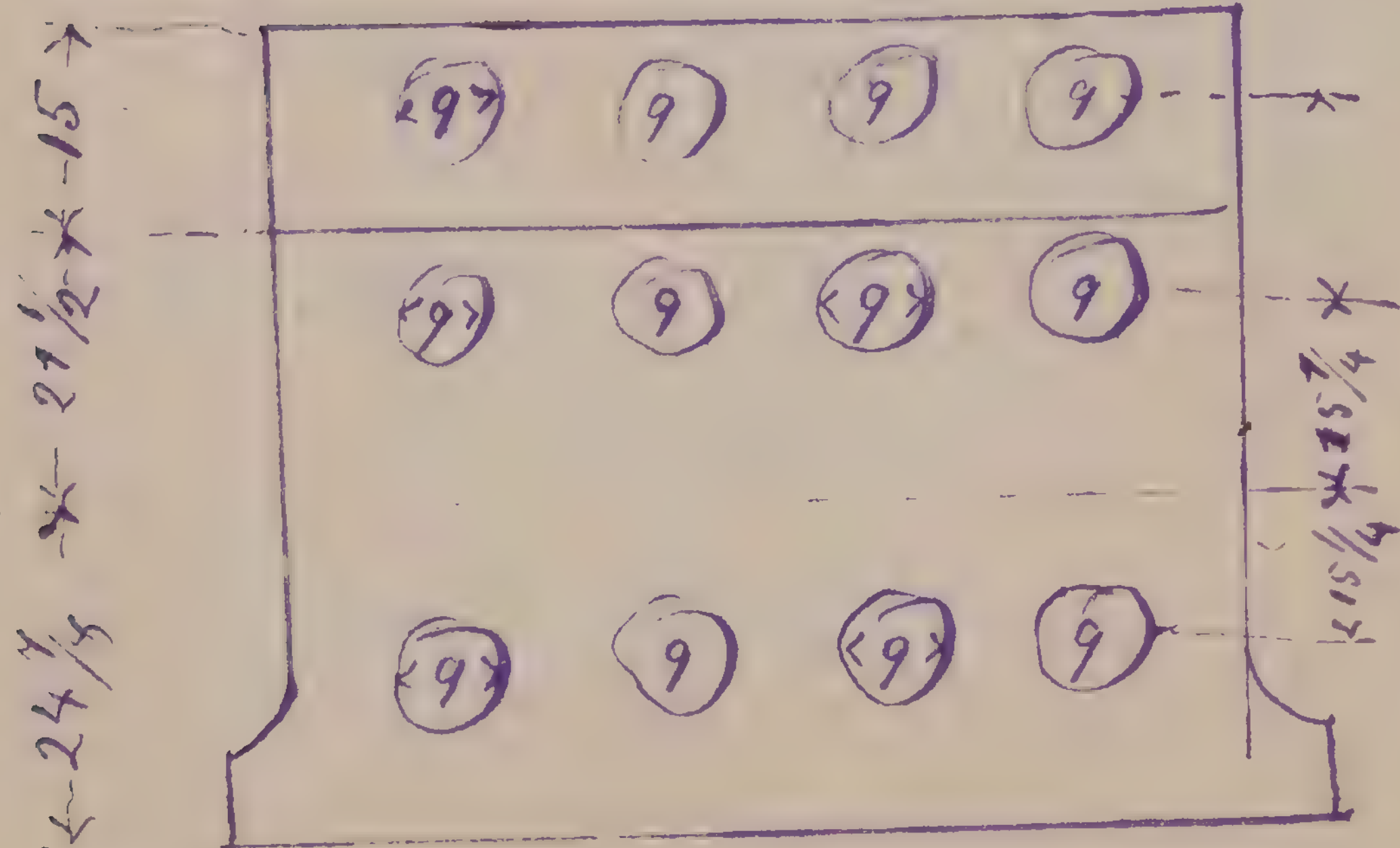
with sticks of carbon
for resistance



Outlines of Kent station Dynamo for Pearl St



$12\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$



The last armature

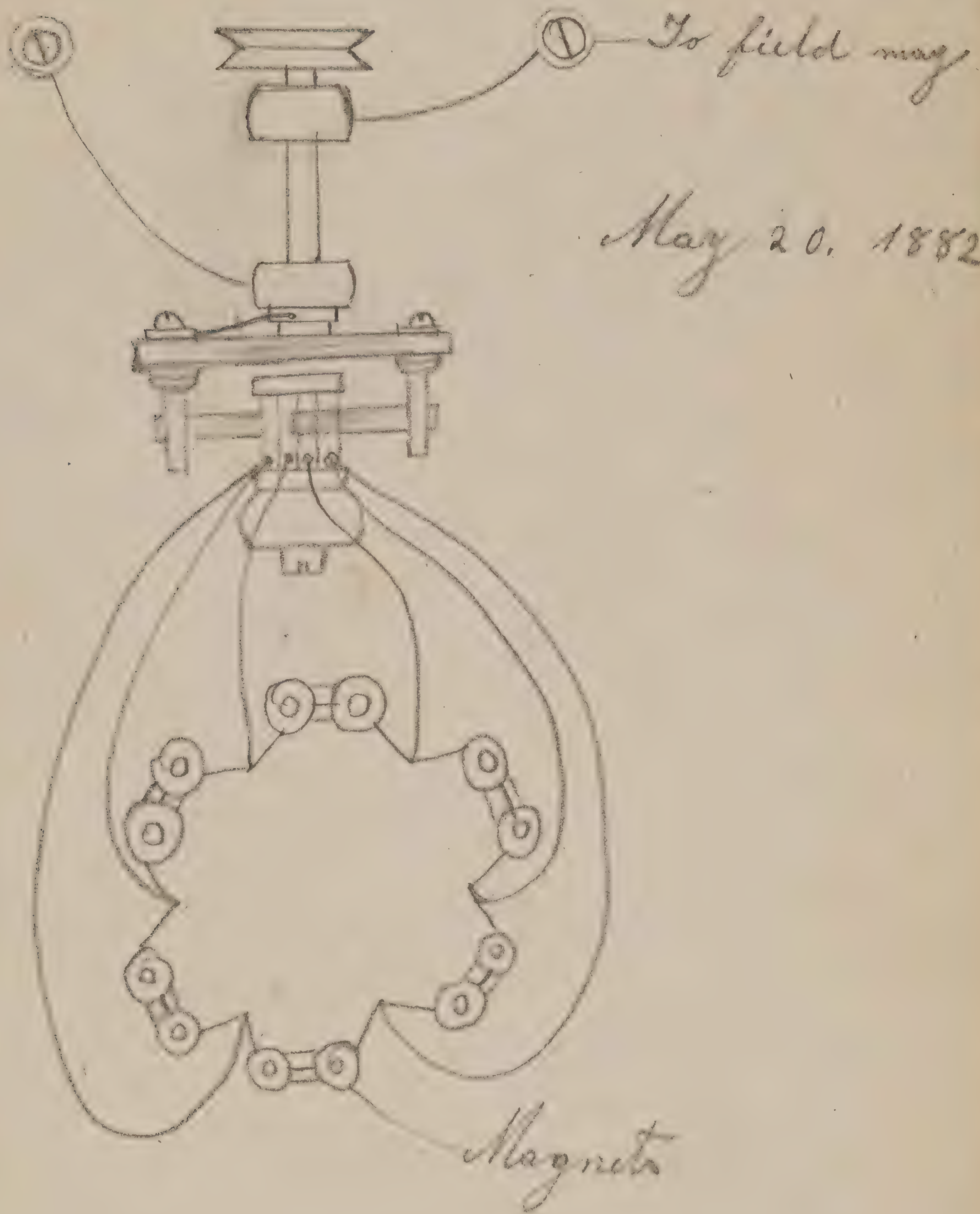
$\frac{38}{1000}$ ohm

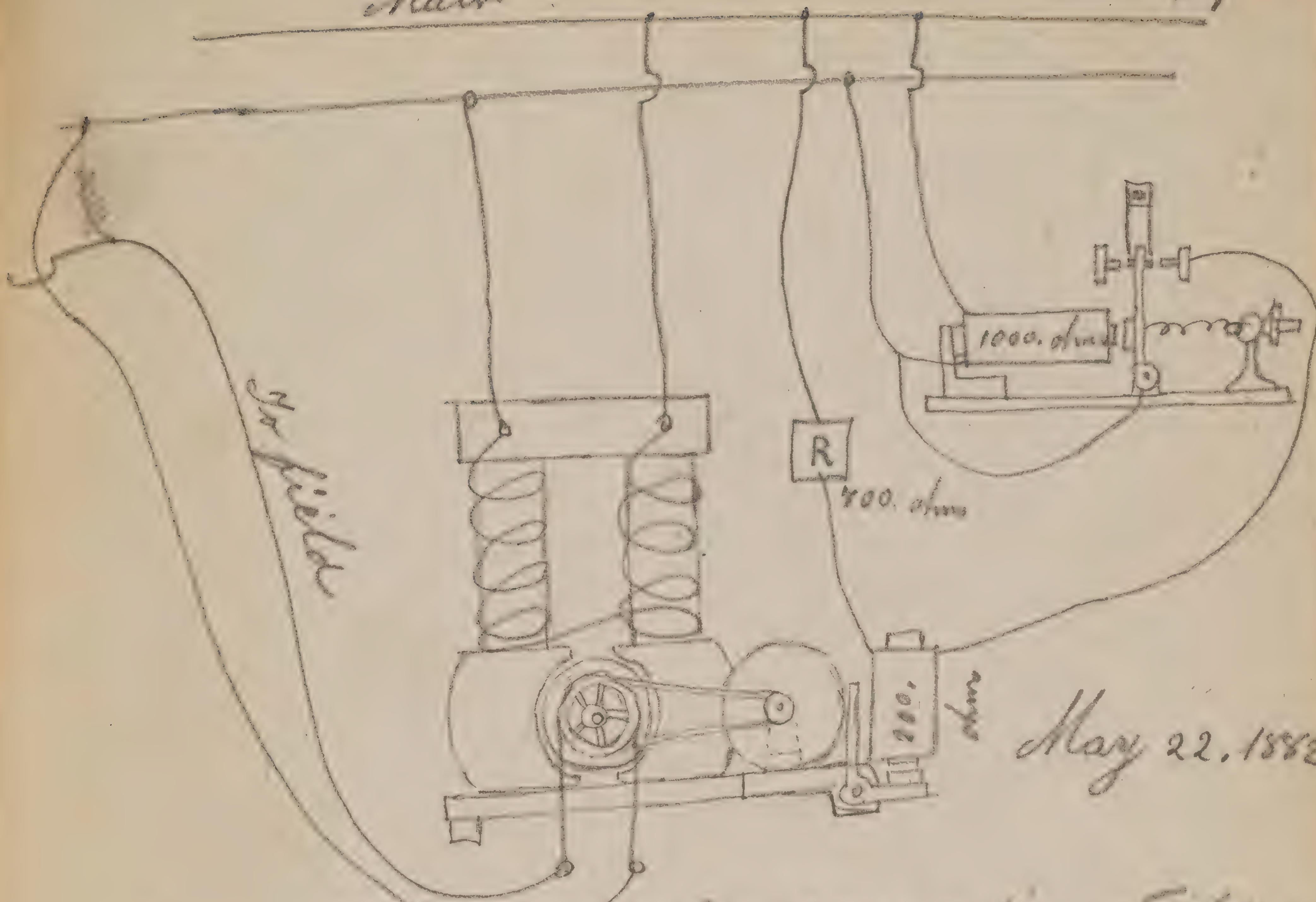
armature $\frac{39}{1000}$ of an ohm

Field Magnets Concentric

3 in series 4 in Multiphase are
resistance core 3. ohms total $2\frac{1}{4}$ ohms
wire No 12

Counter Electromotive force Regulator ⁴⁸





May 22. 1882

Counter Electromotive force in Field circuit
 This worked very good
 used Thompson Galv

Lamps.	rise.	Deflection.	fall.
	$\frac{m}{m}$	$\frac{m}{m}$	$\frac{m}{m}$

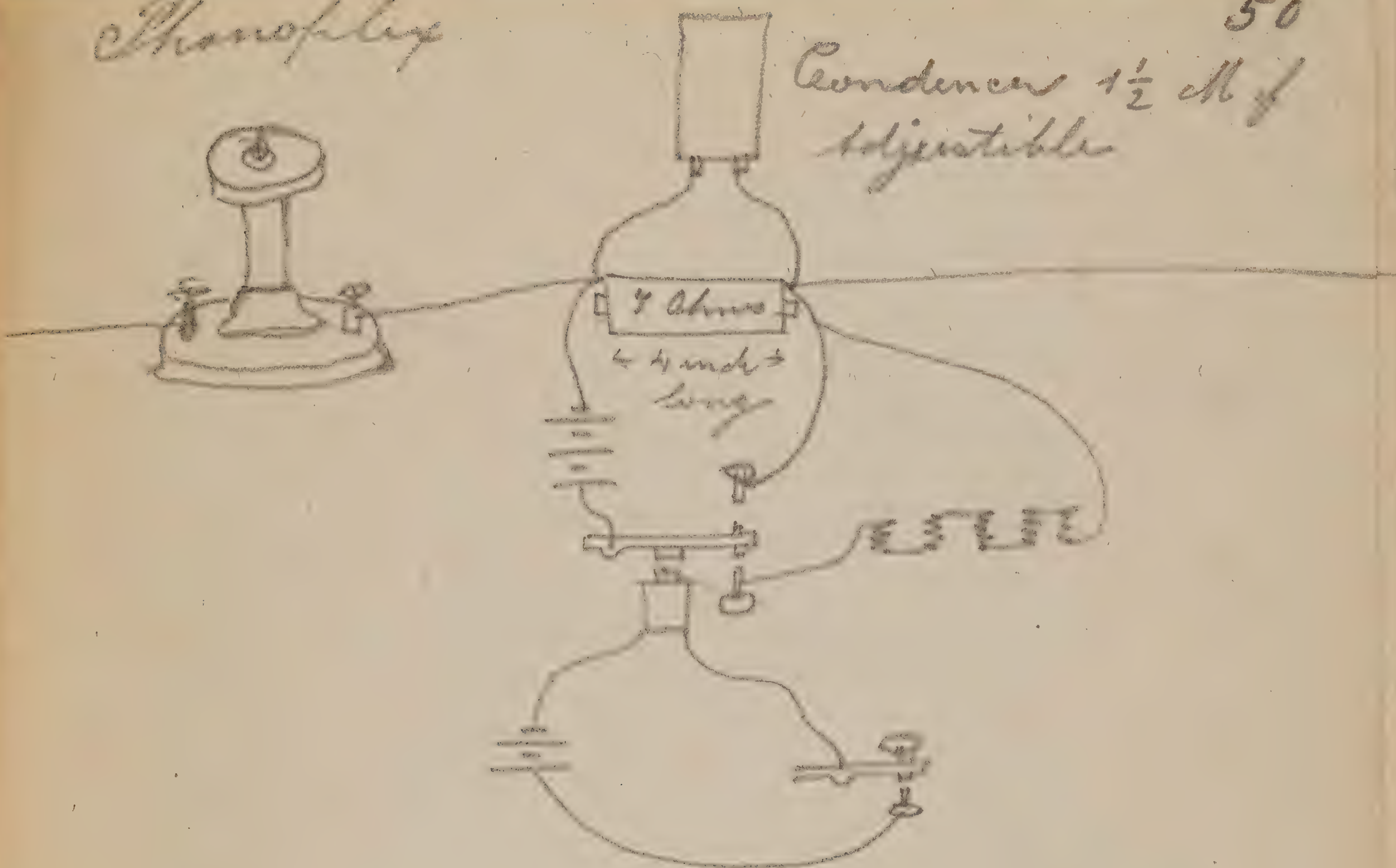
5		200	
10		195	
15		195	
20		195	
25		195	
30		195	
25	5	200	
15	5	200	

5 equivalent
 to 2 sets

Phonoplex

50

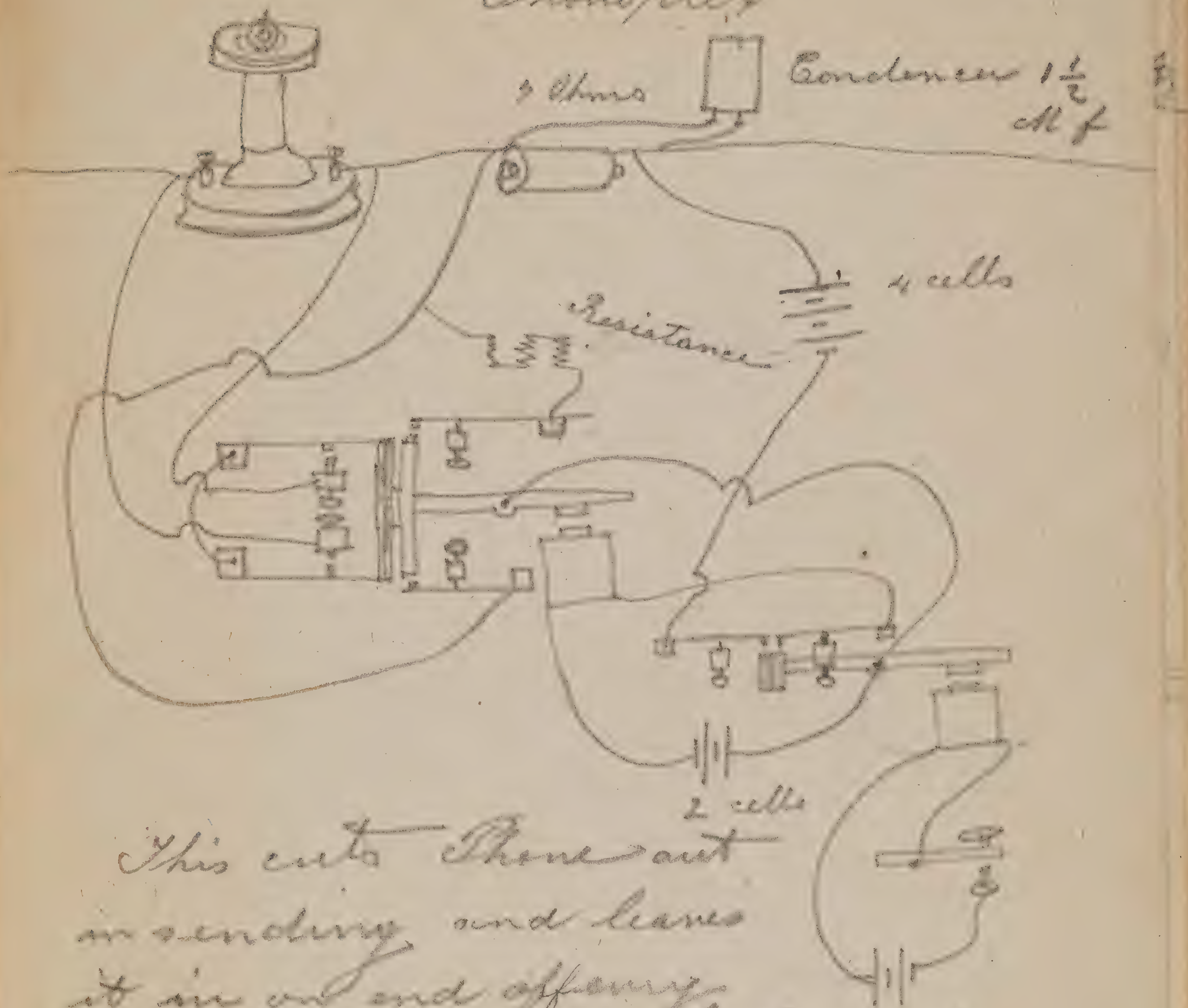
Condenser $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. f.
adjustable



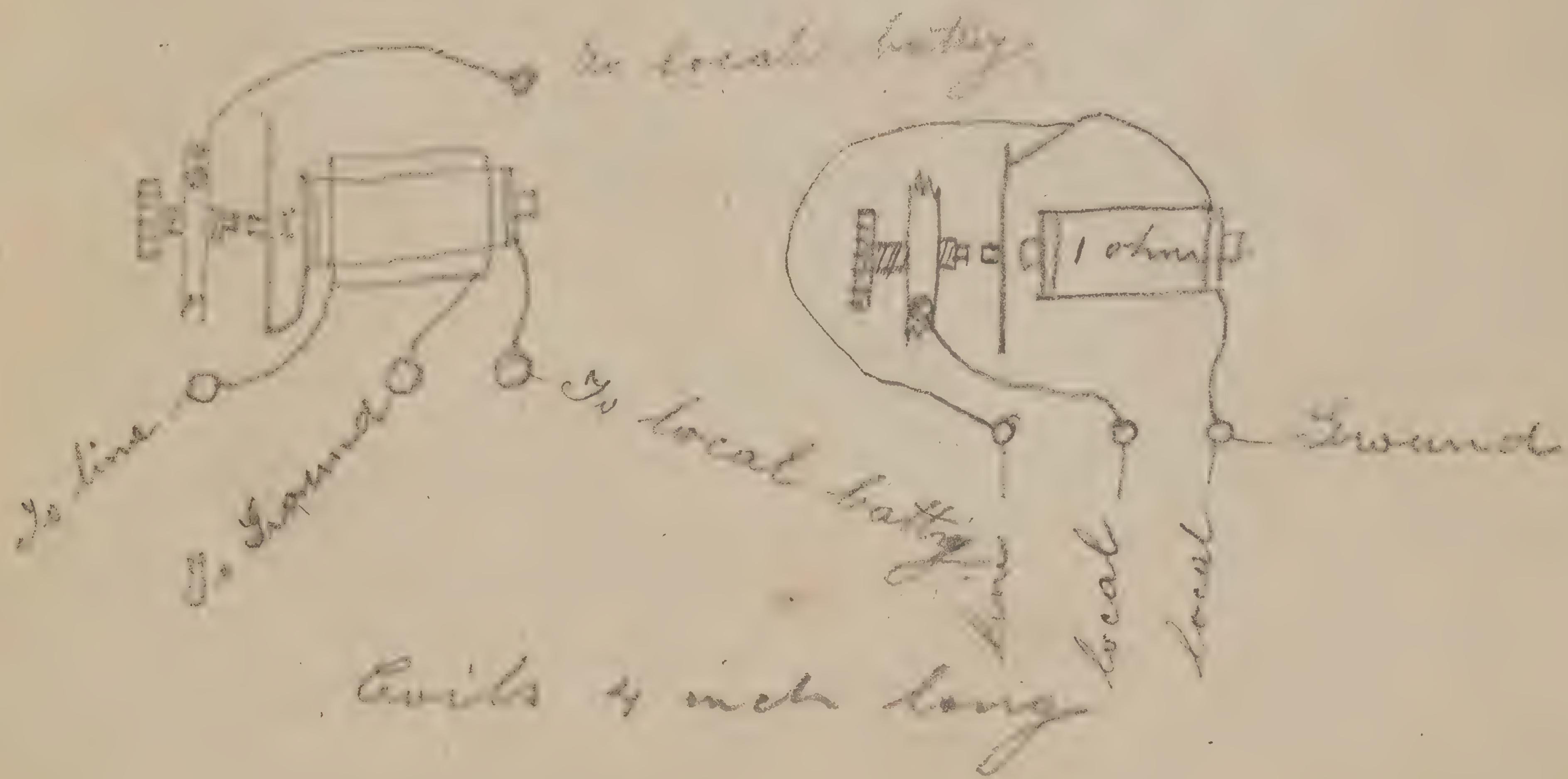
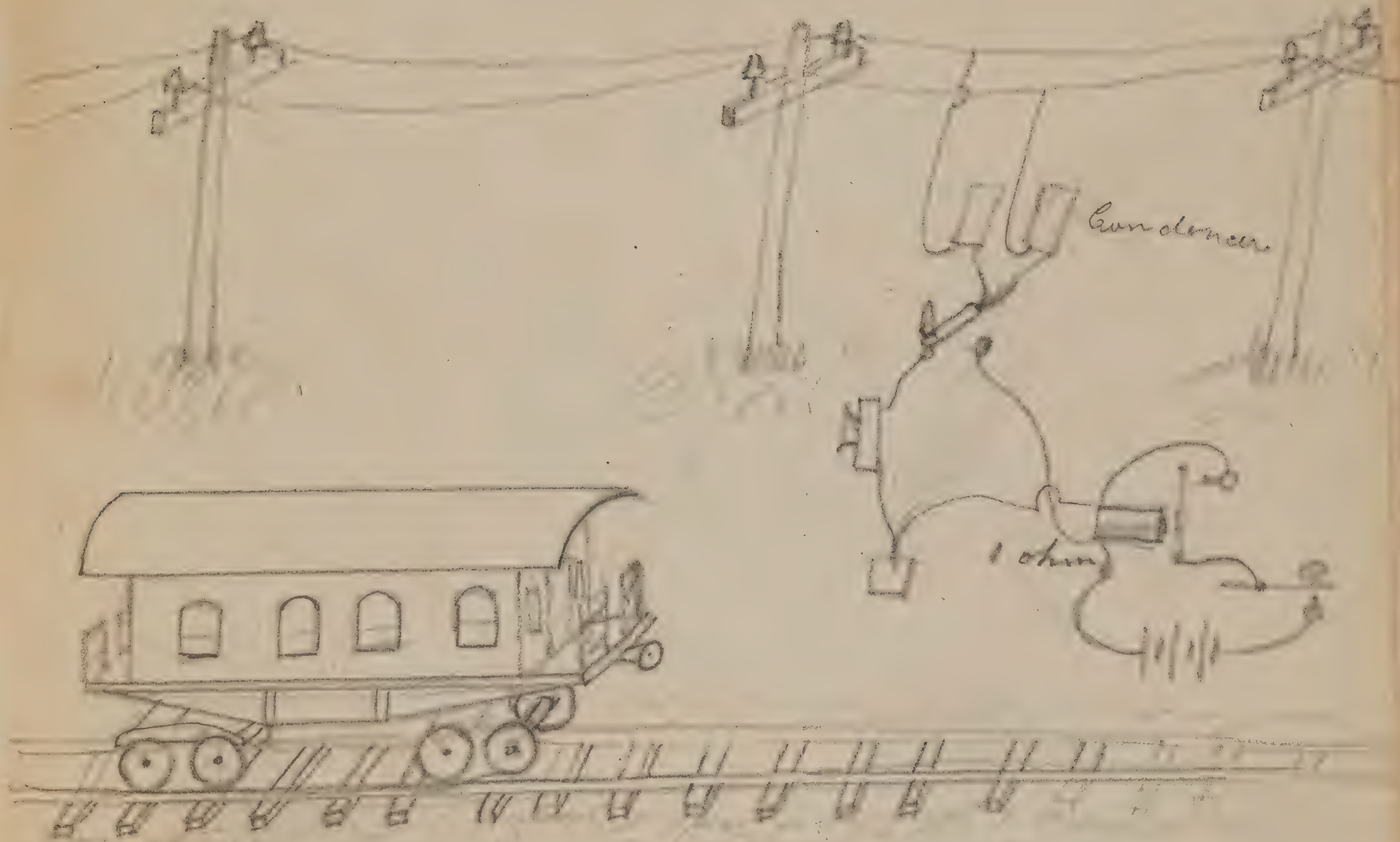
Coils 4 inch long $1\frac{5}{8}$ diam.
7 Ohms Dia no secondary
worked best

The Phone of Lianans
patron Telephone

Phonoplex



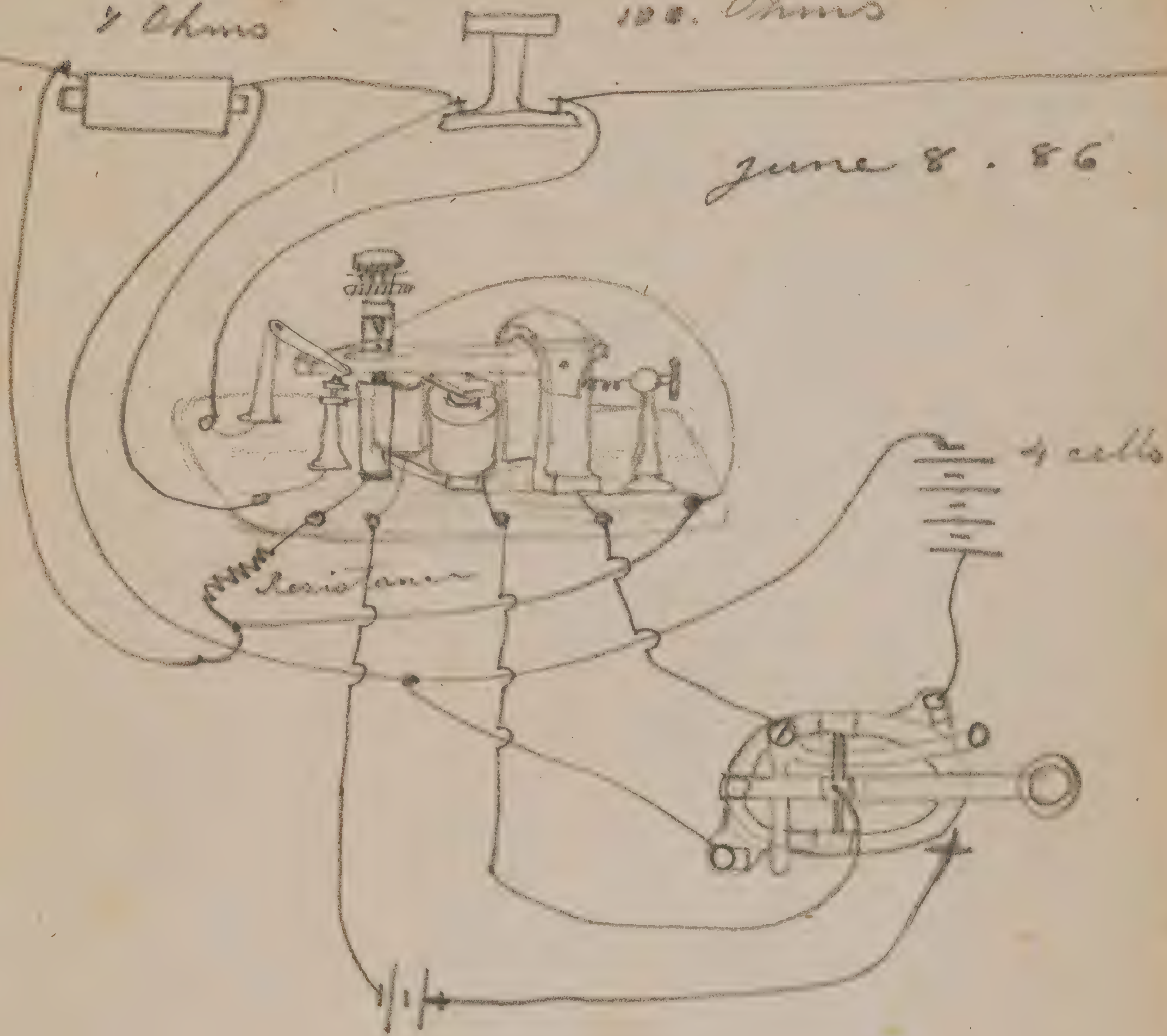
This cuts Phone out
in sending and leaves
it in on end of any
stroke so that a broken 2 cells
can readily be read.



4 Ohms

100. Ohms

June 8. 86

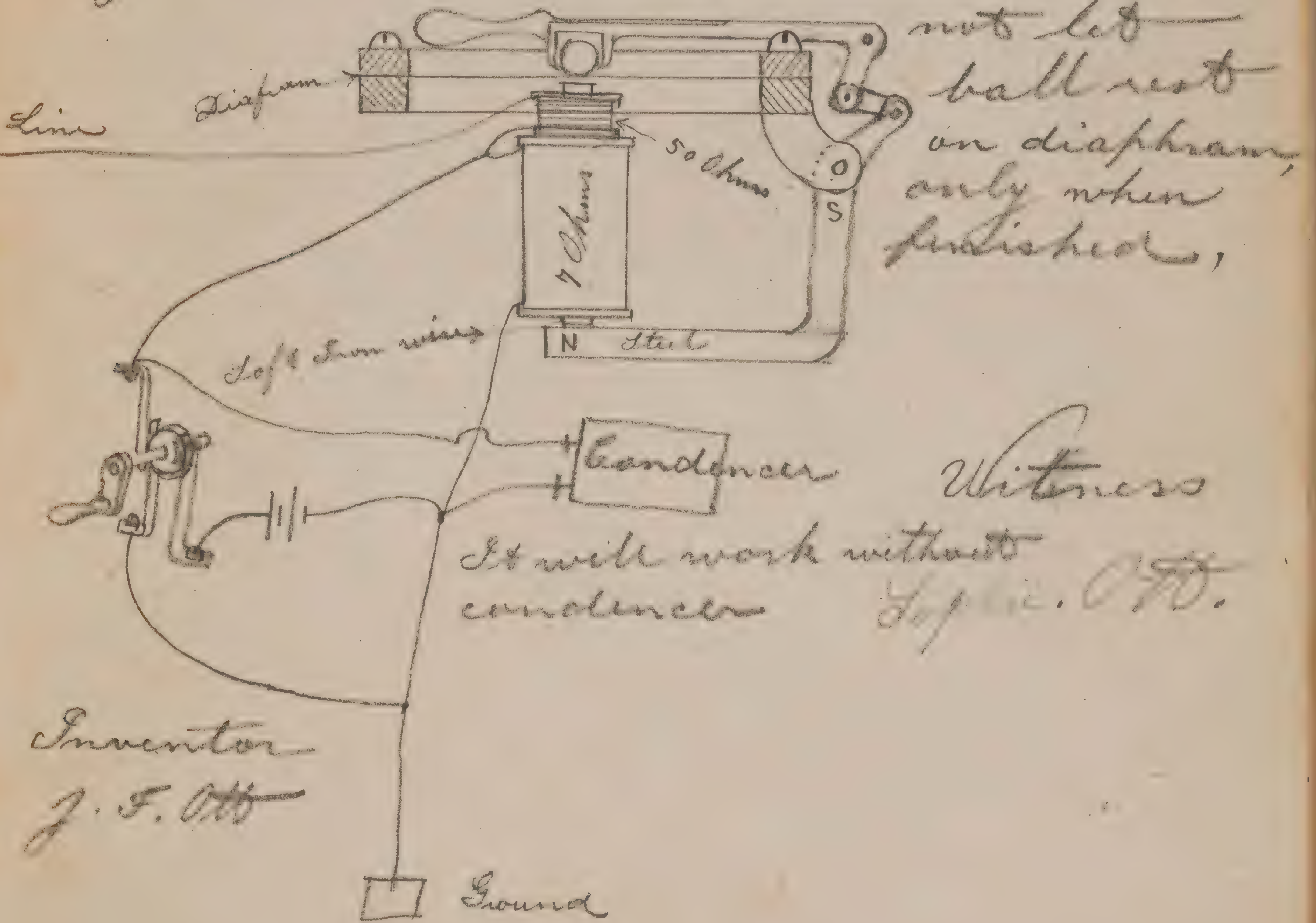


This cuts out coil when
receiving also shunts phone
while sending

Sep 12 86

Combination call, and receiver
for Telephone, or District call,

The lever to be raised up
when sending a signal or call, and
lowered when receiving, to bring steel
magnet in contact with iron core and

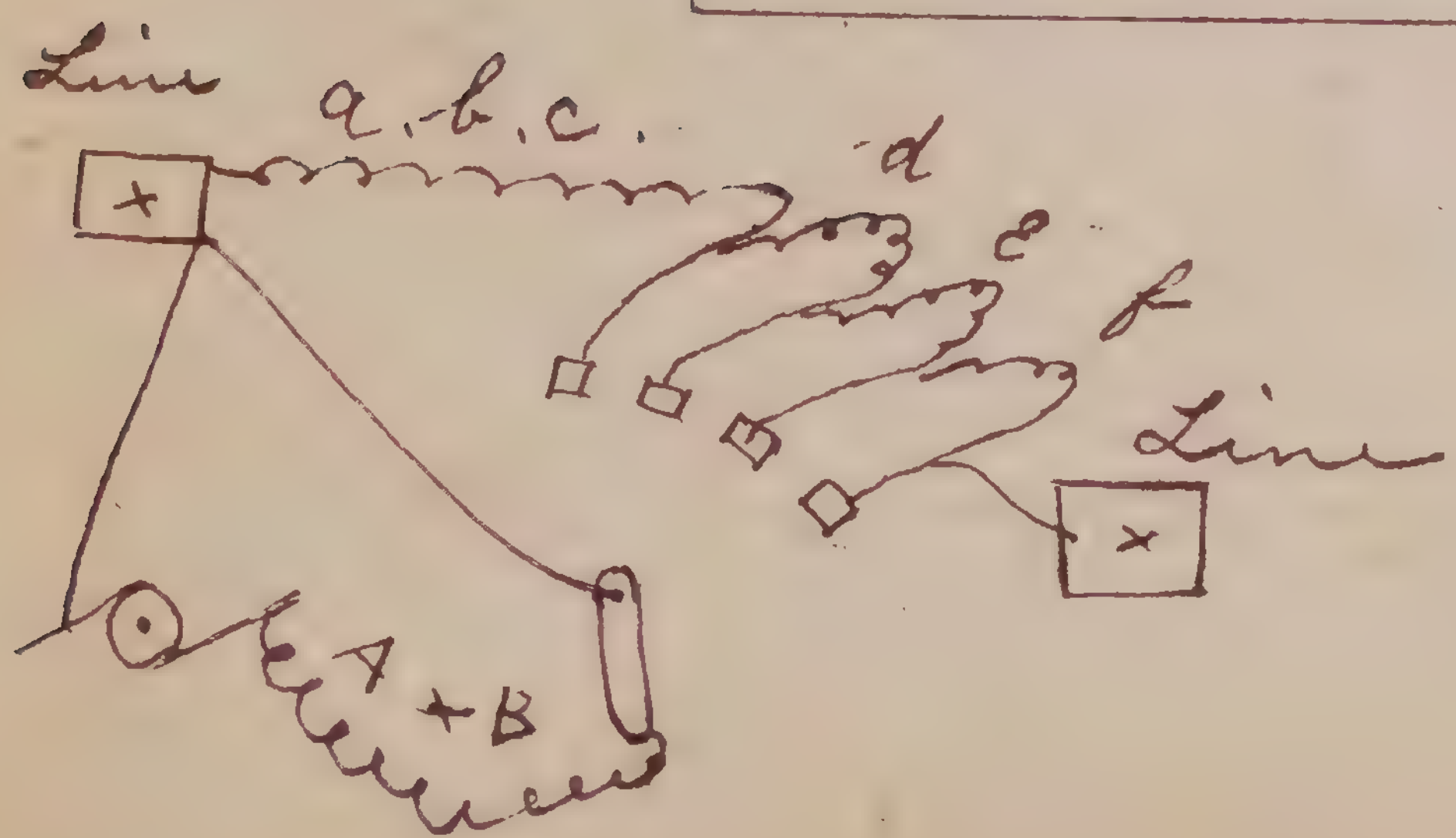
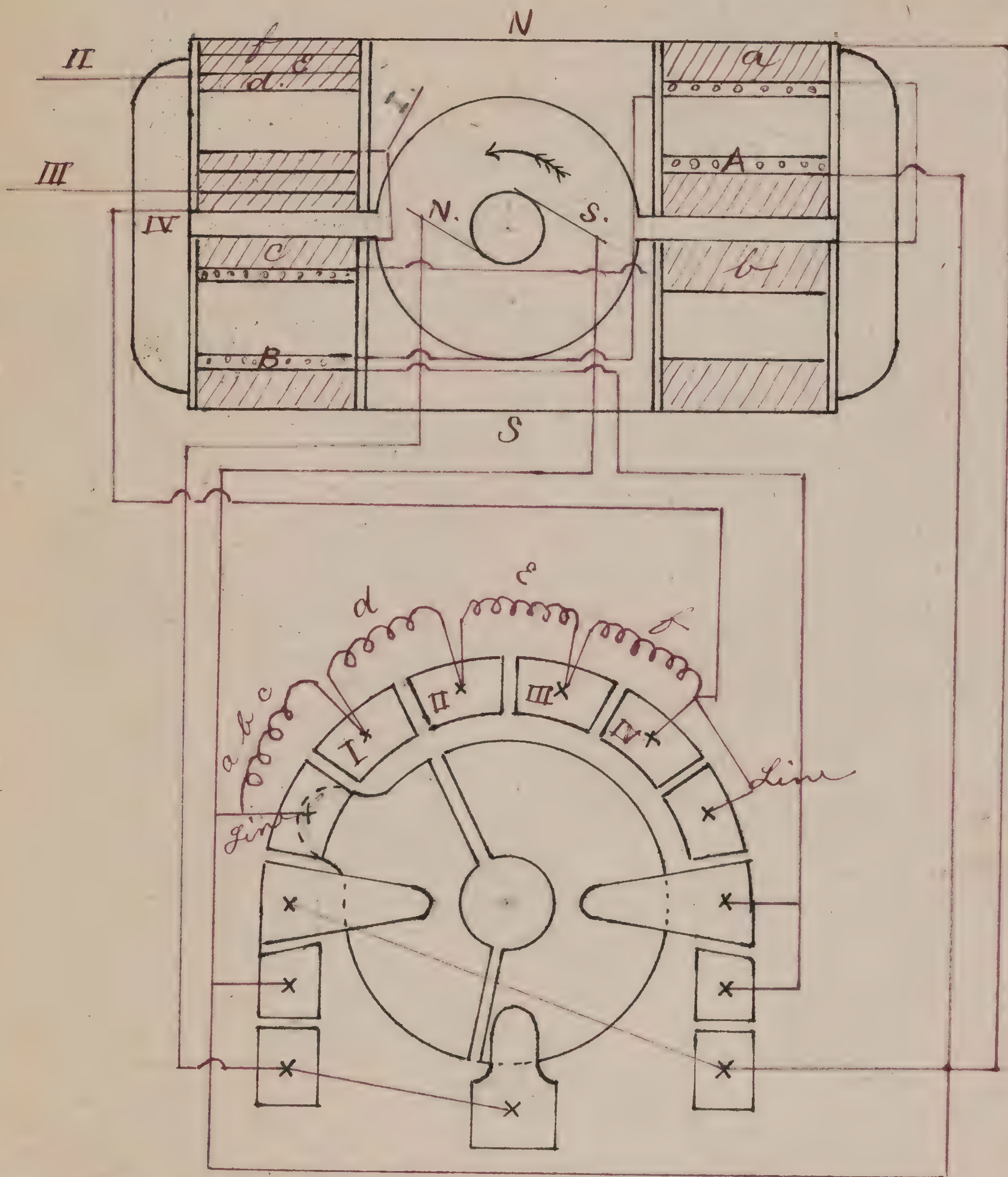


next page

I also claim the 7 Ohm
spool in circuit with
transmitter, using no secondary,
and I find it works just as
well on a long line, as the
secondary winding, if any
thing. The breaks are sharper,
and clearer on, 7 Ohm coil.

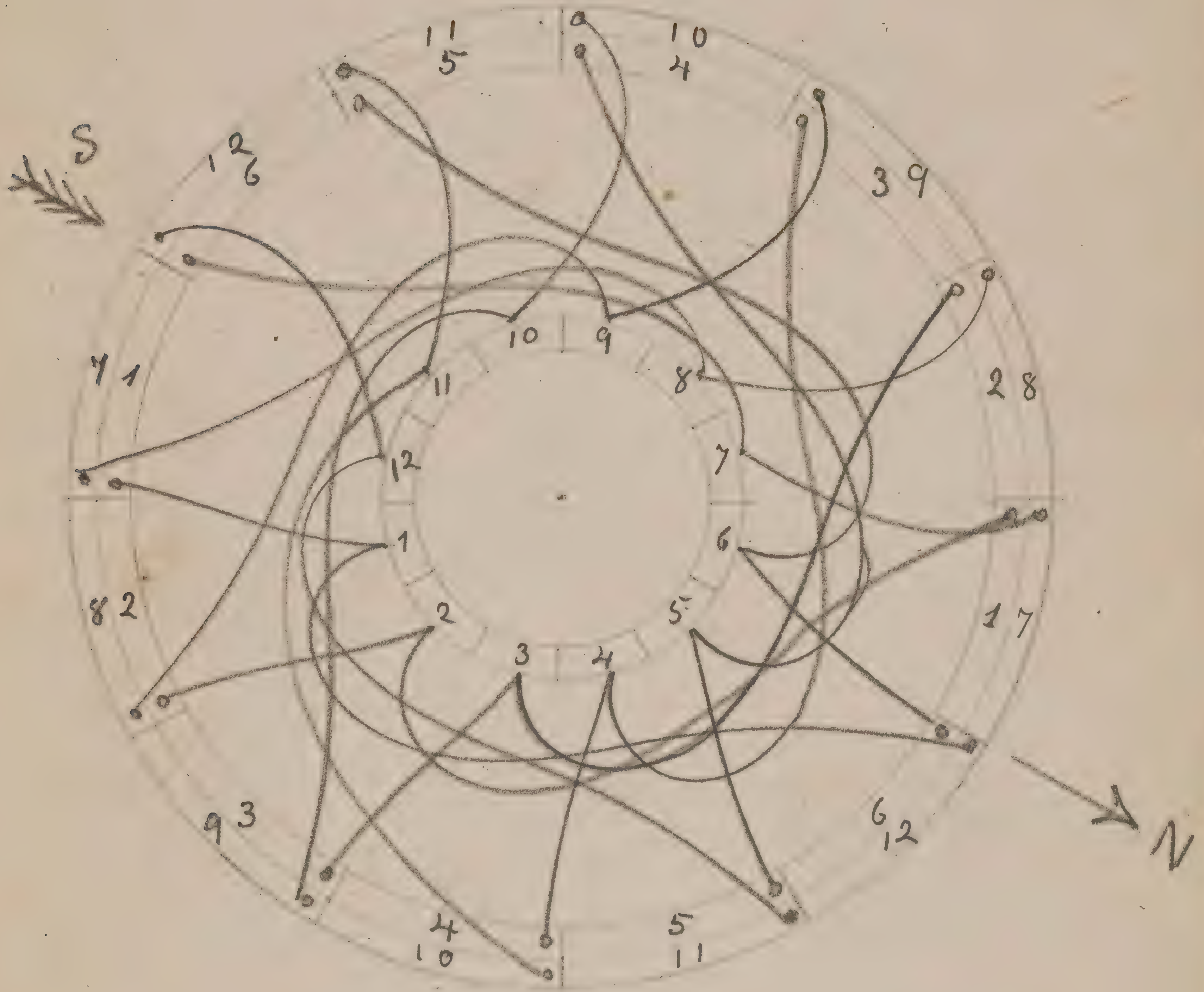
Sprague Motor & Switch

55



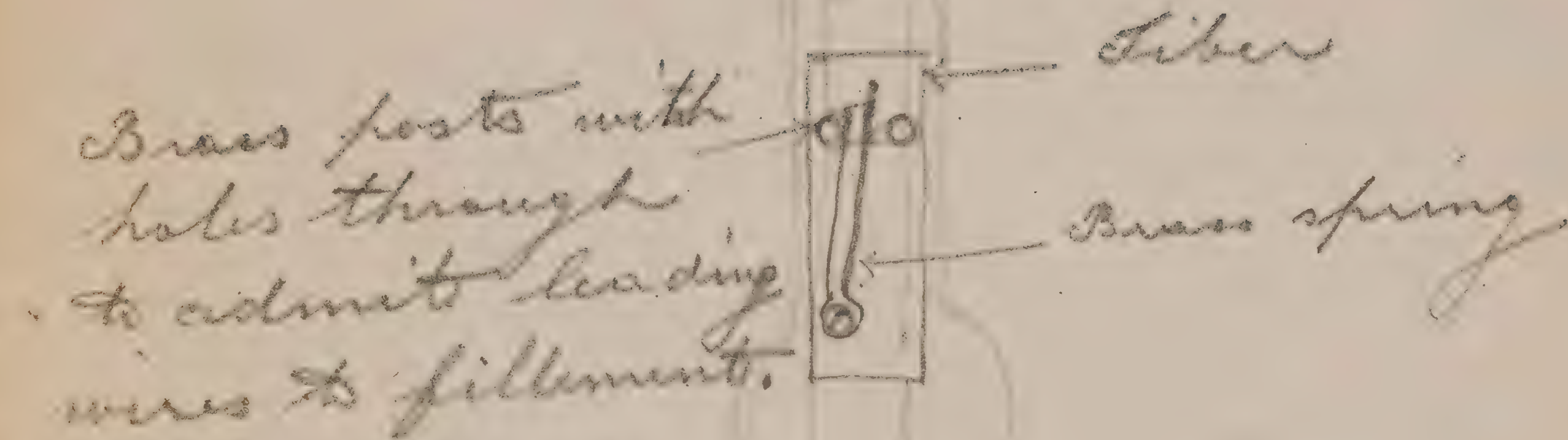
A x B - 3 Layers of "			
a	12	"	22
b	20	"	20
c	12	"	22
d	10	"	20
e	6	"	20
f	4	"	20

Edison armature
C. L. Clark winding



Sep 28 86

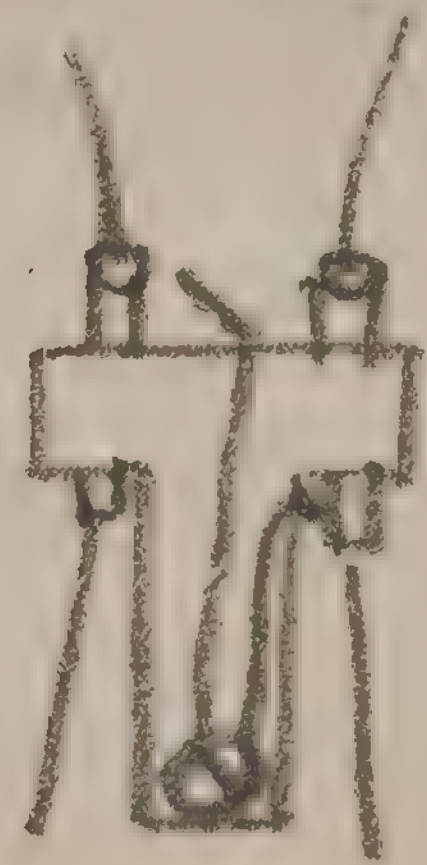
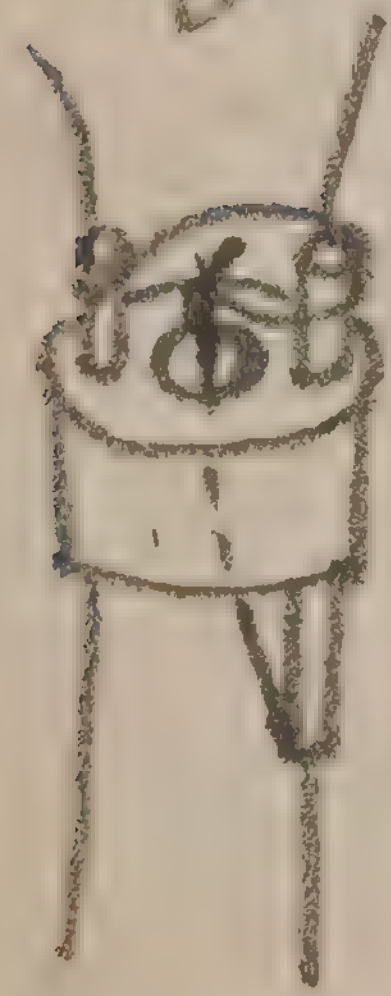
Invented
by J. F. Ott



Brass posts with
holes through
to admit leading
wires to filament.
Also a thread
coated with
lamp black and a gum this having
a resistance of about 150,000. Thus
while filament is perfect no
current flows across to my
mischiefs but as soon as the filament
breaks current flows due to increase
of Electromotive force and destroys
thread, and lets spring snap and

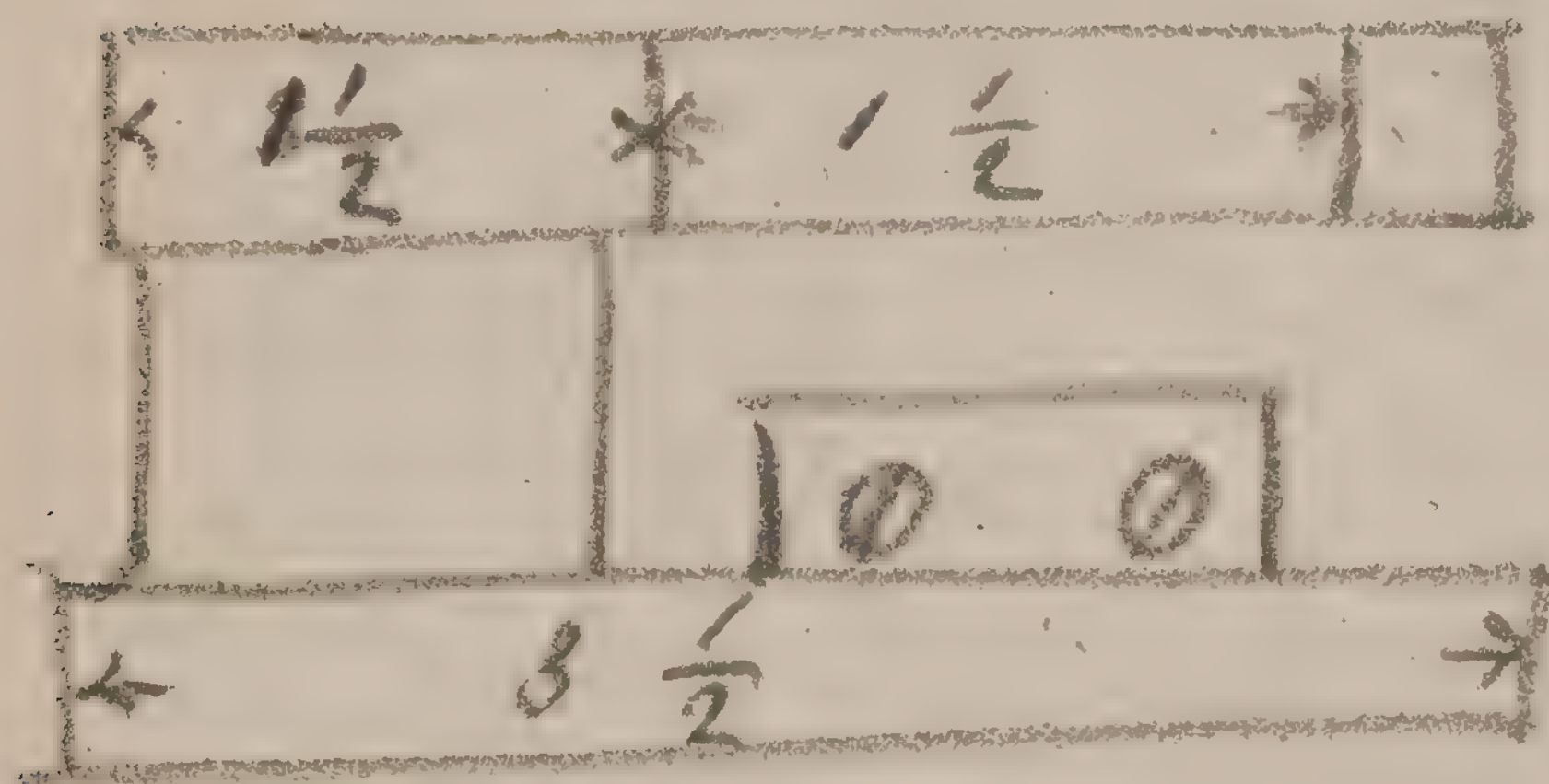
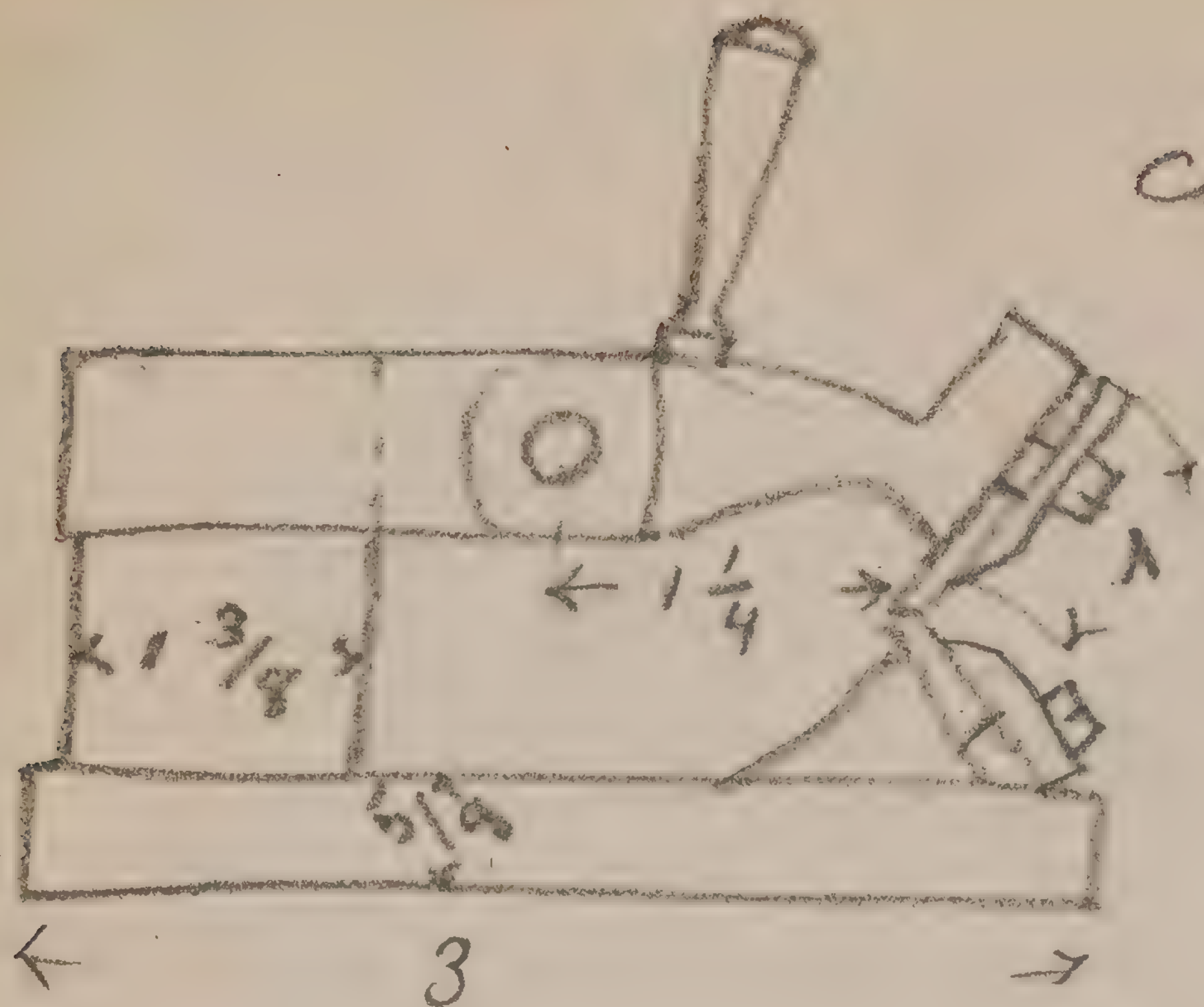
short circuit lamp keeping
line closed,

2 If lamp dies it can
only die through seal
then the heat will come
in contact with threads,
and destroy it long before
any mischief can be done
to circuit, This I made
and proved on a circuit
of 1200 Volts



Dec 86.

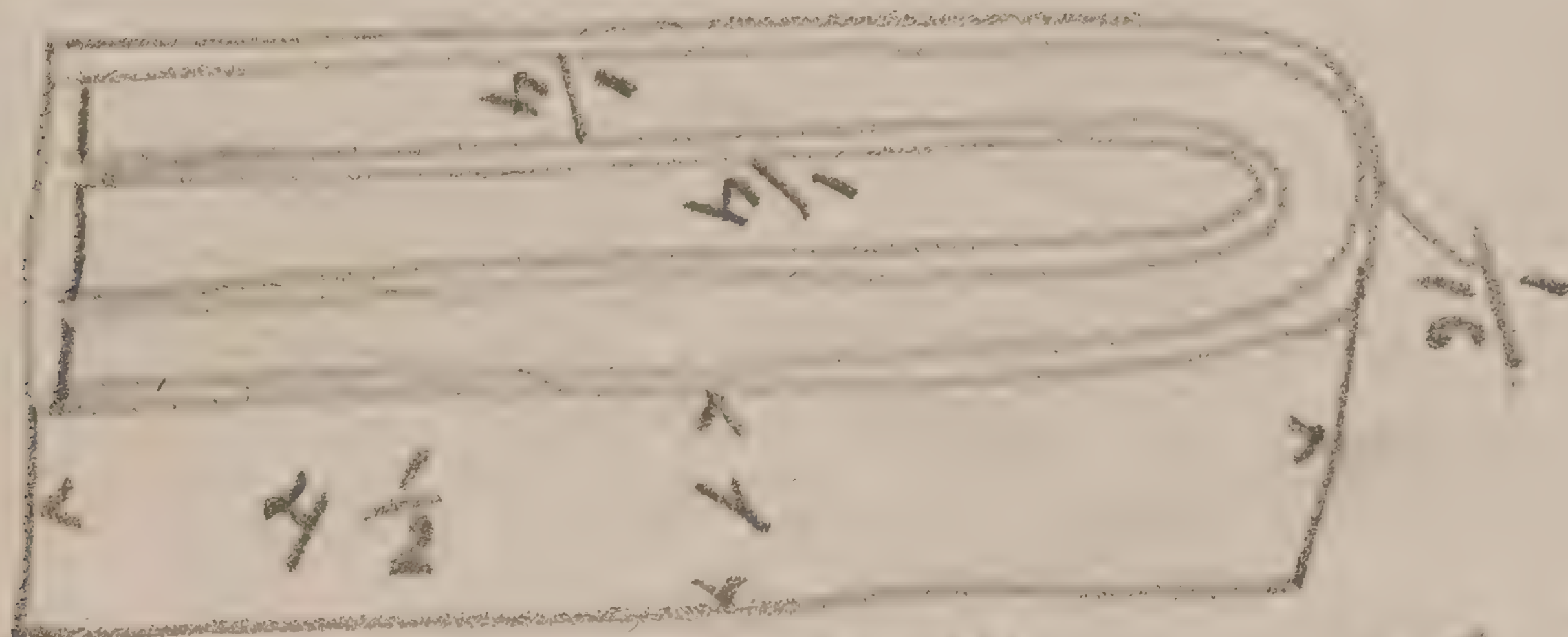
Planes for drawing
fibers



blades $\frac{3}{64} \times$

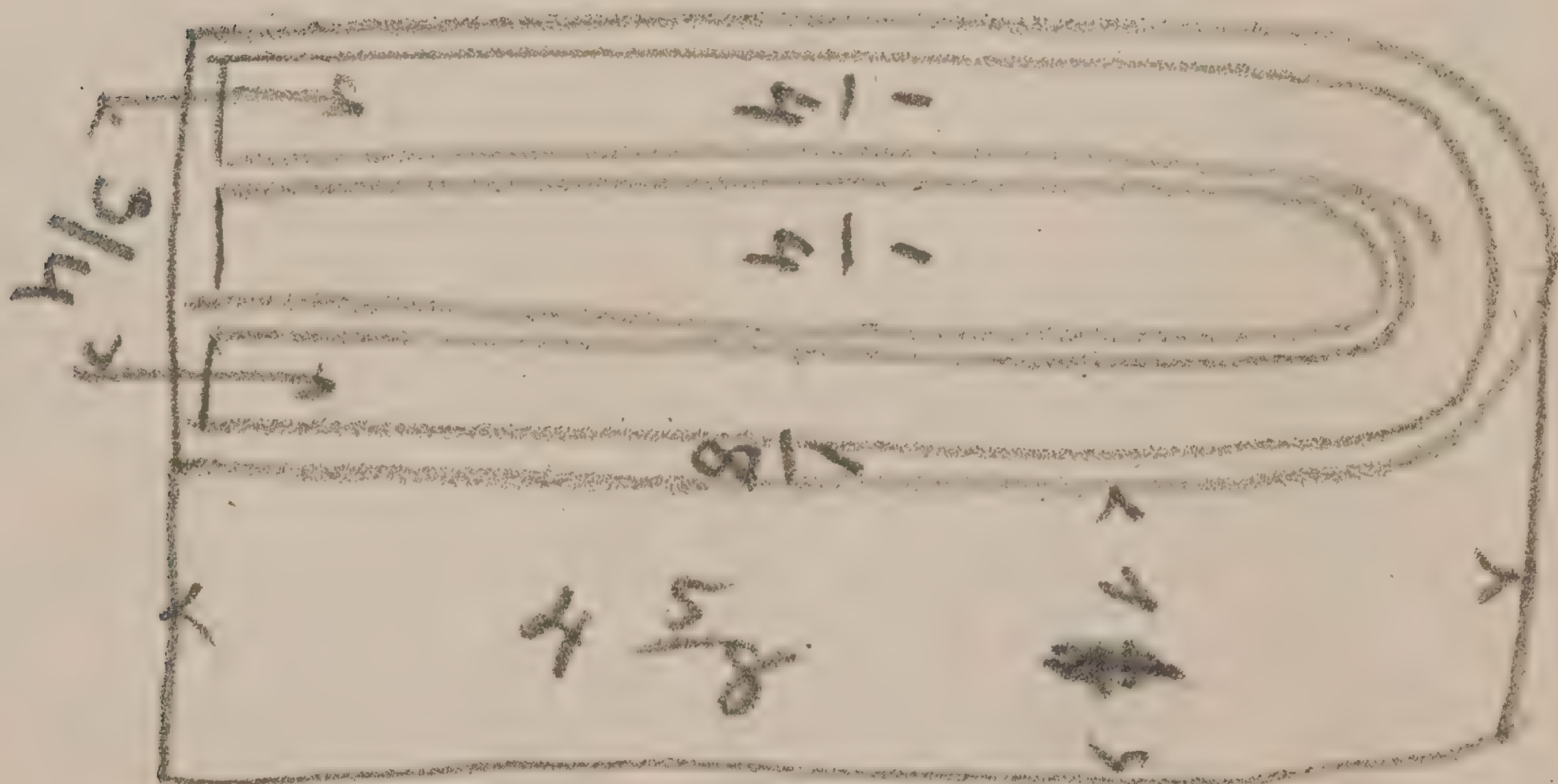
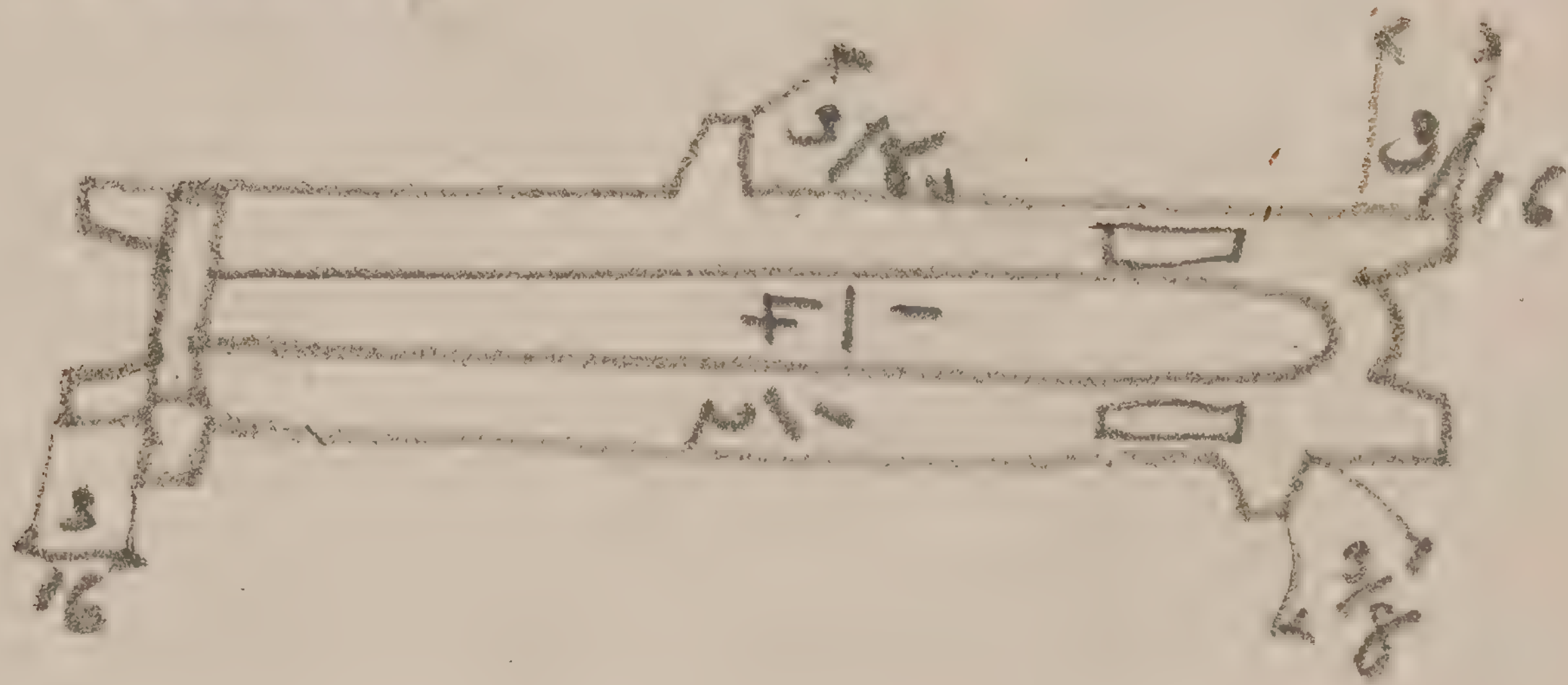
$\frac{5}{8} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$

Moulds for Pulmonary
carbonizing brass boxes



This mould is filled Lehigh coal
crushed 40 mesh then brought up
to 450 and sometimes 900,

Then put in carbon forms
like this,



Then put in a Plumbago
mould lined with carbon
walls separated and one
inch space

